

The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal--Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art, Advertising, &c. &c.

At \$2 00 per annum in advance—
Or \$2 50, if not paid within the year.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements \$1 per square for 3 weeks;
25 cents per square for each continuance.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXT."—Washington.

VOL. LI.

Choice Poetry.

OUR CHILDREN.

By WILLIAM D. GALLAGHER.

"The beautiful vanish, and return not."

They are stricken, deeply stricken,
Pain and taint grow each breath,
And the shadows round them thicken,
Of the darkness that is Death.

We are with them—bending o'er them—
And the Soul in sorrow saith,
"Would that I had passed before them,
To the darkness that is Death!"

They are sleeping, coldly sleeping,
In the grave-yard still and lone,
Where the winds, above them sweeping,
Make a melancholy moan.

"Thickly round us—darkly o'er us—
Is the pall of sorrow thrown;

And our heart-beats make the chorus
Of that melancholy moan.

"They are waking, brightly waking,
From the slumbers of the tomb,
And, eurobed in light, forsaking
Its impenetrable gloom.

"They are rising—they have risen—
And their spirit forms illume,
In the darkness of Death's prison,
The impenetrable gloom.

"They are passing, upward passing,
Dearest beings of our love,
And their spirits are clasping
In the beautiful above;

There we see them—there we hear them—
Through our dreams they ever move,
And we long to be near them,
In the beautiful above.

"They are going, gently going,
In their angel robes to stand,
Where the River of Life is flowing
In the far-off distant land.

We shall mourn them—we shall miss 'em—
From our broken little hand;

But our souls shall still care for them,
In the far off Silent Land.

"They are singing, sweetly singing,
Far beyond the vale of Night—
Where the angel-harps are ringing,
And the Day is ever bright.

We can love them—we can greet them—
From this dunghill of earth light.

Till God takes us hence to meet them
Where the day is ever bright.

GIVE EVERY DAY.

Let us give something every day
For one another's need;
A word, to make the gloomy gay,
Or the crushed spirit heal;

A look, that to the heart will speak
Of him that's poor and old;

A tear for her, o'er whose wan cheek

Fall many a stream has rolled.

The object of our love and care,
In every path we see—

And when they ask a simple prayer,
Oh! shall we selfish be.

And turn away with haughty trust,
As if the God above

Were partial to our pampered dust,
And only did us love!

Let us give something every day
To comfort and to cheer:

'Tis not for gold alone they pray.

Whose eyes fall on the ear:

They ask kindness in our speech.

A tenderness of heart—

That to the most soul will reach.

And warmth and life impart.

We all can give—the poor—the weak.

And be an angel guest;

How small a thing—to smile—to speak.

And make the wretched blest!

These favors let us all bestow,

And scatter joy abroad.

And make the vales of sorrow glow,

With the sweet smile of God!

Miscellanies.

RETURNING GOOD FOR EVIL.

James Lawson and Watt Dood were neighbors; that is, they lived within a half mile of each other, and no person lived between their respective farms, which would have joined, had not a little strip of prairie land extended itself sufficiently to keep them separated. Dood was the oldest settler, and from his youth up had entertained a singular hatred against Friends or Quakers; therefore, when he was informed that Lawson, a regular disciple of that class of people, had purchased the next farm to his, he declared he would make him glad to move away again. Accordingly, a system of petty annoyances was commenced by him, and every time one of Lawson's hogs chance to stray upon Dood's place, he was beaten by men and dogs, and most savagely abused. Things progressed thus for nearly a year, and the Quaker, a man of decidedly peace principles, appeared in no way to resent the injuries received at the hands of his spiteful neighbor. But matters were drawing to a crisis; for Dood, more enraged than ever at the quiet of Lawson, made up that he would do something before long to wake up the spark of Lawson. Chance favored his design. The Quaker had a high-bred filly, which he had been very careful in raising, and which was just four years old. Lawson took great pride in this animal, and had refused a large sum of money for her.

One evening, a little after sundown, as Watt Dood was passing around his corn-field, he discovered the filly feeding in the little strip of prairie land that separated the two farms, and he conceived the wicked design of throwing off two or three rails of his fence, that the horse might get into his corn during the night. He did so, and the next morning, bright and early, he shouldered his rifle and left the house. Not long

after his absence, a hired man, whom he had recently employed, heard the echo of his gun, and in a few minutes Dood, considerably excited and out of breath, came hurrying to the house, where he stated that he had shot at and wounded a buck; that the deer attacked him, and he hardly escaped with his life.

This story was credited by all the newly employed hand, who had taken a dislike to Watt, and, from his manner, suspected that something was wrong. He therefore slipped quietly away from the house, and going through the field in the direction of the shot, he suddenly came upon Lawson's filly, stretched upon the earth, with a bullet hole through the head from which the warm blood was still oozing.

The animal was warm, and could not have been killed an hour. He hastened back to the dwelling of Dood, who met him in the yard, and demanded, somewhat roughly, where he had been.

"I've been to see if your bullet made sure work of Mr. Lawson's filly," was the instant report.

Watt paled for a moment, but collecting himself, he fiercely shouted,

"Do you dare to say I killed her?"

"How do you know she is dead?" replied the man.

Dood bit his lips, hesitated a moment, and then turning, walked into the house.

A couple of days passed by, and the morning of the third had broken, as the hired man met friend Lawson, riding in search of his filly.

A few words of explanation ensued, when with a heavy heart, the Quaker turned his horse and rode home, where he informed the people of the fate of his filly. No threat of recrimination escaped him; he did not even go to law to recover damages; but calmly awaited his plan and hour of revenge. It came at last.

Watt Dood had a Durham heifer, for which he had paid a heavy price, and upon which he counted to make great gains.

Why those tears that steal down the cheeks of that young and lovely girl, as she mingles in the social circle? "Ah! she is an orphan; she, too, had a happy home; but that house is now forsaken and desolate; its loved ones are now sleeping in the cold and silent tomb. The gentle mother who watched over her infancy, and hushed her to sleep with a lullaby, which a mother only can sing, who in girlhood's day taught her of the Saviour, and tamed her youthful voice to sing praises to His name, has gone to the mansions of joy above, and is mingling her songs, and tuning her golden harp with bright angels in heaven. Poor! poor! She is now left to the golden path of life, a lonely, homeless wanderer.

"And what did she do with her, Jacob?" quietly asked Lawson.

"I put her in the farm-yard."

"Did thee beat her?"

"I never struck her a blow."

"Right, Jacob—right; sit down to thy breakfast, and when done eating I will attend to the heifer."

Shortly after he had finished his repast, Lawson mounted a horse, and rode over to Dood's, who was sitting under the porch in front of his house, and who, as he beheld the Quaker dismount, supposed he was coming to demand pay for his filly, and secretly swore he would have to law for it if he did.

"Good morning, neighbor Dood; how is thy family?" exclaimed Lawson, as he mounted the steps and seated himself in a chair.

"All well, I believe," was the crusty reply.

"I have a small affair to settle with you this morning, and I came rather early."

"So I suppose," growled Watt.

"This morning, my son found thy Durham heifer in my garden, where she has destroyed a good deal."

"And what did he do with her?" demanded Dood, his brow darkening.

"What would she have done with her, had she been my heifer in thy garden?" asked Lawson.

"I'd shot her!" retorted Watt, madly.

"As I suppose you have done; but we are only now. Heifer for filly is only fit for tat."

"Neighbor Dood, thou knowest me not, if thou thinkest I would harm a hair on thy heifer's back. She is in my barn-yard, and not even a blow has been struck her, where thou can get her at any time. I know thee shot my filly; but the evil one prompted thee to do it; and I lay no evil in my heart against my neighbors. I come to tell thee where thy heifer is, and now I'll go home."

Lawson rose from his chair, and was about to descend the steps, when he was stopped by Watt, who hastily asked,

"What was your filly worth?"

"One hundred dollars is what I asked for her," replied Lawson.

"Wait a moment," and Dood went into the house, from whence he soon returned, holding some gold in his hand. "Here's the price of your filly; and hereafter let there be a pleasantness between us."

Lawson mounted his horse, and rode home with a lighter heart, and from that day to this Dood has been as good a neighbor as one could wish to have: being completely reformed by the RETURNING GOOD FOR EVIL. —Cin. Colum.

Elegance in dress is cheap and simple. What it costs a man for tobacco, who uses it, is sufficient, if added to the present cost of his clothing, to dress him with elegance. A few more shillings a yard for cloth, the work of a tasteful tailor, a decent dress to the prevailing mode, and a certain neatness and simplicity, are all! Elegance is never gaudy, never *ostre*, never out of fashion, nor in the extreme of fashion. It allows of a few ornaments, no studied display. The difference of a single dollar in an article of dress, may make the whole distinction between elegance and vulgarity. A single tawdry ornament may spoil the effect of the best tailor's workmanship. The slightest eccentricity of cut betrays the iron-bound.

Horse collars filled with air instead of hay were invented by T. M. Coleman of Pennsylvania. They will not chafe the horse like those now in use.

GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1851.

NO. 30.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXT."—Washington.

"Do as I Do, neither More nor Less.

In the memoranda of Dr. Breckinridge's travels in Europe, some ten years ago, the following anecdote occurs: A gentleman-like and well-informed Englishman, who was in the stage coach with me, and who found out I was an American, after dilating on the greatness, the beauties, the majesty, in short, of this noblest of British rivers, (the Thames,) concluded thus:

"Sir, it may seem almost incredible to you, but it is nevertheless true, that this prodigious stream is, from its mouth to its source, not much, if at all, short of an hundred and fifty miles long!"

I looked steadfastly in his face—to see if he jested; but the gravity of deep conviction was upon it. Indeed, John Bull never jests. After composing myself a moment, I slowly responded:

"Perhaps, sir, you have never heard of the Ohio River?"

"I think I have."

"Perhaps of the Missouri?"

"I think so; though not sure."

"Certainly of the Mississippi?"

"Oh, yes, yes."

"Well, sir, a man will descend the Ohio, in a steamboat of the largest class, a thousand miles."

"Of what, sir? how many, sir?"

"A thousand miles; and there he will meet another steamboat of the same class, which has come in an opposite direction twelve hundred miles down the Missouri, and then, after going fifteen hundred miles more, down the Mississippi—he may see that flood of waters disengaged by fifty channels into the sea!"

I had made up my mind to consider this as a mere legend, and I told him so.

"A thousand miles; and there he will meet another steamboat of the same class, which has come in an opposite direction twelve hundred miles down the Missouri, and then, after going fifteen hundred miles more, down the Mississippi—he may see that flood of waters disengaged by fifty channels into the sea!"

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THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber, Assignee of ABRAHAM KING, Esq., will expose to Public Sale, at the residence of said King, in Hunterstown, Adams County.—
On Friday the 30th of May, inst., at ten o'clock, A.M., the following property, viz.:
Horses, Cows, Hogs, Two Wagons, one of which is broad-tread, Ploughs, Harrows, Horse-Gears, and other Farming Utensils; also a large lot of Manure; Grain in the ground; 2 scaps of Bees, with Patent Hives; a Carriage; together with a variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture; also, the Stock of

STORE GOODS.

on hand. The Goods will be disposed of wholesale previously to that day, if desired; if not, they will be sold on that day either wholesale or retail; also, about

EIGHTY ACRES OF LAND, which will be sold in LOTS of from one to ten Acres; also,

A House and Lot, in Hunterstown, the present residence of Mr. King.

Attendance will be given, and the terms of sale made known by

JOHN MULHENY, Assignee. May 19.

FIRE INSURANCE.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Directors and Managers of the "ADAMS COUNTY INSURANCE COMPANY" will be held at the office of the Secretary, in Gettysburg, on Tuesday the 27th inst., at 1 o'clock, P.M., to make arrangements for the issuing of Policies of Insurance.

It is desired that those persons who have charge of the applications for insurance, return them to the Secretary on or before that day.

SAMUEL MILLER, Pres't. May 19.

PROTHONOTARY.

To the Independent Voters of Adams County:—
FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS.—Thankful for the liberal support you extended to me on a former occasion, I again offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of PROTHONOTARY, (subject to the decision of the Whig Nominating Convention.) Should I be successful, I promise to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially, and will be grateful for your kindness.

W. W. PAXTON, Gettysburg, Dec. 30.

Register and Recorder.

FELLOW-CITIZENS.—Thankful for the very liberal support you extended to me on a former occasion, I again offer myself to your consideration as an independent candidate for the Office of Register and Recorder. Should I be successful, I promise to discharge the duties of the Office faithfully and impartially, and in so doing will be grateful for your kindness.

W. M. F. WALTER. Butler township, Jan. 27.

REGISTER & RECORDER.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS.—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the Office of REGISTER, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention.) If nominated and elected, I promise to discharge the duties of the Office promptly and impartially, and will be grateful for your support.

DANIEL PLANK. Menallen township, Jan. 27.

Register and Recorder.

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JAMES MULHENY. Mountjoy township, Jan. 27.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons hereinbefore mentioned, will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams County, for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday the 27th day of May next, viz.:

224. The first and final account of Jacob Wissler, Administrator of the estate of Christian Stover, deceased.

225. The second and final account of George Kersher, Administrator of the estate of Abraham Kuntz, deceased.

226. The first and final account of Reuben Harman, Administrator of the estate of Jeremiah Harman, deceased.

227. The first account of Josiah Baumgartner, Administrator of the estate of Peter Grab, deceased.

228. The first and final account of Robert E. Den, Executor of the last will and testament of Charles Delap, deceased.

229. The first account of Jacob Wolf, Administrator of the estate of John Wolf, deceased.

230. The first and final account of Samuel Hohl, Administrator of the estate of Juliana Sowers, deceased.

231. The first and final account of Dr. Joseph A. Shorb, acting Executor of Dr. Ephraim Davis, deceased.

232. The first and final account of John Troup, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Troup, deceased.

233. The first and final account of George Will and Mary Keller, Executors of the last will and testament of Abraham Keller, deceased.

234. The first and final account of John E. Spangler, Administrator of the estate of Sarah Casali, deceased.

235. The first account of Frederick Colehouse, Administrator of the estate of John Beck, deceased.

236. The first and final account of John Louch and Daniel Grosskopf, Executors of the last will and testament of John Getz, deceased.

237. The first account of Jacob Mark, Guardian of Adeline Bingham.

238. The first and final account of Daniel Wolf, Administrator of the estate of Barbara Wolf, deceased.

239. The account of John Eker, Trustee for sale of certain Real Estate of James Rhea, deceased.

240. The further and final account of Mary C. Yenowine, Administratrix of George Yenowine, deceased—settled by Samuel Hoffman, Administrator of Mary C. Yenowine, deceased.

241. The first account of Moses Sennit and Daniel Geiselman, Executors of the last will and testament of Abraham Reiff, deceased.

242. The second account of James J. Wills, Administrator of the estate of Paul Sowers, deceased.

243. The first and final account of William H. Wright, Administrator of the estate of Wm. Thomas, deceased.

244. The first and final account of Samuel J. Shorb, Executor of the last will and testament of Jacob Kuhn, deceased.

245. The account of Benjamin Landis, Executor of the last will and testament of Isaac Stoeckler, deceased.

246. The account of Thomas M' Cleary, one of the Administrators of the estate of Wm. Sader, deceased—settled by Wm. R. Sader, Administrator of Thomas M' Cleary, deceased.

247. The second and final account of Maxwell Shields and Samuel Knox, Trustees for the sale of real estate of Samuel Knox, deceased.

248. The first and final account of Wm. W. Paxton, Executor of the last will and testament of Barbara Wehrer, deceased.

249. The first and final account of Benjamin Deardorff, Executor of the last will and testament of Henry Hershey, deceased.

250. The second account of Jacob Wehrer, Administrator of the estate of George Kallreider, deceased.

WM. W. HAMERSLY, Register.

Register's Office, Gettysburg, April 26, 1851.

RICH COPPER MINE.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL.

THOSE desirous of obtaining a rich vein of copper, will do well to call at FAHNESTOCK'S STORE, and purchase some of their cheap DRY GOODS, &c., just received direct from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. This is their third arrival for the Spring, and are determined to sell a little lower than can be purchased elsewhere.

May 12.

NOTICE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Take notice that I have this day obtained re-possession of a certain FARM, lying and situated in the township of Freedom, Adams County, and State of Pennsylvania, which said Farm was sold by me to John Hoffman, and entered into article, bearing date of Oct. 13th, 1847, and now in the hands of the heirs of William Thompson, deceased. Therefore, take notice that all these claims, before relative to said Farm, belong exclusively to me. JACOB ZUMBRUN. April 26. (May 5.)

EXTRACT OF COFFEE.

A NEW ARTICLE.

THIS Extract is composed of the best and healthiest herbs, and affords the following advantages, etc., its great saving, one pound being equal to two pounds of strong coffee; 2d, the well known aromatic taste afforded, when mixed with strong coffee; 3d, it gives a very fine color, and makes the coffee, without any ingredient, perfectly white; 4th, coffee, mixed with this ingredient, is more wholesome than without it.

The above article can be had at the store of WM. W. HAMERSLY, North west Corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg. Price 12½ cents. Dec. 25.

PROTHONOTARY.

To the Independent Voters of Adams County:—
FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS.—Thankful for the liberal support you extended to me in the last contest for the office of Prothonotary, and being again encouraged by numerous friends, I hereby nominate myself a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, and will be considered as such, by the Whig Convention.

Should I be so fortunate, as to be nominated and respectively elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with honor and with fidelity.

JOHN SCOTT. Gettysburg, Jan. 12.

SHERIFFALTY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS.—Thankful for the very liberal support you extended to me on a former occasion, I again offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of PROTHONOTARY, (subject to the decision of the Whig Nominating Convention.) Should I be successful, I promise to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially, and will be grateful for your kindness.

W. W. PAXTON. Gettysburg, Dec. 30.

Register and Recorder.

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WM. W. HAMERSLY, Register.

Register's Office, Gettysburg, April 26, 1851.

BRIGADE ORDER.

THIS uniform VOLUNTEER COMPANIES in the Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Pa. Militia, (Washington Independent Guards, and Marion Rangers,) will meet for parade and inspection at the house of CHARLES SCHWARTZ, in Miamisburg, on Saturday the 31st day of May inst., at 10 o'clock, A.M.

JOHN SCOTT. Gettysburg, Jan. 12.

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office at Gettysburg, May 15th, 1851.

Alison Miss Catharine Knight Nathaniel Ash Harrison Lett John Lett Thomas W. Law Benedict Lohr Samuel Lewis Ezekiel H. Lewis Daniel Wm Morrison or Wm. W. Morrison, Jr. Sader Miller John, son of P. M. Elwin Andrew Miller Mrs. Margaret Plank Abram Pfeifer Frederick Quenckle Peter Rath Ferdinand Rock Miss Mary Sheets John Sweeney Hugh Spangler George Sherman Mary Robert Robert 2 Topper Francis Tate Miss Susan Thompson James Trimmer Daniel Trimmer David Valentine John A. W. Whistler Mary Wilson Mrs. Mary H. Webb Miss Henrietta Walsh Henrietta Ziegler Christian A. D. BUEHLER, P. M.

17 Persons calling for letters in the above List will please say they are advertised.

May 19.

THE GENEALOGY.

THE GENEALOGY, a NEW SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED AT HAMERSLY'S GROCERY & VARIETY STORE.

THE subscriber has just returned from the city with a fresh assortment of every variety of GROCERIES, including prime Rice, Coffee, N. Orleans crushed and loaf Sugar, N. O. Sugar-house and Syrup Mlasses, Tea, Dary Salt, extra pure Starch, Saleters, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Cloves, Mustard, Rice, fresh Mackerel, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Pickles, Crackers of different kinds, including butter, butter, soda, Melford, &c., also.

JOHN SCOTT. Gettysburg, April 14.

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JOHN SCOTT. Gettysburg, April 14.

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THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Indian Depredations.

A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Brownsville, Texas, conveys very bitterly of the neglect of our government to defend the people of the frontier against the Indians, and says that the predatory incursions of the savages into the settlements upon the frontier, has utterly destroyed a once thriving and valuable trade through Brownsville between the U. States and Saltillo and Monterrey, in Mexico. Speaking of the hostilities of the savages, he says:

"Every arrival from the interior brings fresh accounts of outrage and murder committed upon the frontier population by the savages. From the other side of the river we have also frightful accounts. Two thousand Comanche Indians have crossed the river into Mexico, and have situated themselves on the borders of the Lake of Texcoco. whence they dispatch numbers of small predatory bands to pillage the defenceless people of that country, drive off their stock, burn their farms, and take the life of every living thing within their reach, sparing, perhaps, the young women and girls, whom they carry into captivity, and to whom death is even more welcome in my store than the cruelty and suffering they are exposed to, and doomed to undergo."

The Comanche Indians are now completing a work they commenced years ago. A work of devastation is going throughout the Texan and Mexican frontier.

The regular depredations which it has

destroyed in consequence of the unprotected condition of the country against the Indians.

In the opinion of the best informed merchants in that quarter, it is a commerce worth several millions of dollars, and should be carried on with the inhabitants of the Mexican frontier, were life and property secure. The following extract gives a most melancholy picture of the state of things in Northern Mexico:

"A gentleman from Monterrey, who has just arrived from Northern Mexico, informs us that all the country to the north of Zacatecas is so infested by these lawless depredators, that the whole population is terror-stricken, and that, unless immediate measures are adopted to arrest their devastating progress, the whole country, except the two large ones with become a waste, and the exclusive abode of the savage and of wild animals.

In consequence of the large number of Indians that have crossed the river into Mexico, (which, by the way, may afford Texan some temporary relief,) many of the most respectable families are abandoning the "Haciendas" and retiring to the City of Mexico, and other places of safety.

The Mexican border population are daily becoming poorer, not only do they make no profits, but they lose all they possess.

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He was of gigantic stature, the body being covered with hair, and the head with long locks that fairly enveloped his neck and shoulders. The wild man, after looking at them deliberately for a short time, turned, and ran away with great speed, leaping from twelve to fourteen feet at a time. His foot-prints measured thirteen inches each.

This singular creature, the Inquirer says, has long been known traditionally in St. Francis, Greene, and Polk counties of Ark., sportsmen and hunters having described him seventeen years since. A planter indeed saw him very recently, but withheld this information lest he should not be credited, until the account of Mr. Hamilton and his friend placed the existence of the animal beyond cavil.

A great deal of interest is felt in the matter by the inhabitants of that region, and various conjectures have been ventured in regard to him. The most generally entertained idea appears to be that he was a survivor of the earthquake which desolated that region in 1811. Thrown helpless upon the wilderness by that disaster, it is probable that he grew up in his savage state, until he now bears only the outward resemblance of humanity.

So well-authenticated have now become the accounts of this creature, that an expedition is organizing in Memphis, by Col. David C. Cross and Dr. Sullivan, to send for him.

Insatiable Suicide.—A Mr. Albert H. Cobb, aged about 39, and formerly a resident of Philadelphia, died a few weeks since in California from the effects of the sulphate of morphine. He had been, it is said, in the habit of using the drug for the purpose of producing sleep, and on the occasion in question he retired to bed about 10 o'clock, after having taken one grain, and ordering the servant to return in an hour. At the time specified, the servant came back, and found him awake, when the deceased took about three grains more of the opiate, which produced death.

The Cresson Case.—It is generally known that Mr. Ward Cresson, of Philadelphia, while in Jerusalem embraced the Jewish religion. On his return he was, at the instigation of his family, indicted before a jury of six persons, who returned a verdict that the said W. Cresson was insane, ordering his property to be placed in the hands of commissioners appointed for that purpose. Mr. Cresson, justly aggrieved at this decision, carried his case before the Court of Common Pleas. In this court, the case was pending before Judge King for five days; numerous depositions having been taken on both sides. After the charge of the Judge, the jury, in an hour, returned a verdict, "That the said Ward Cresson was perfectly sane, and fully capable of managing his own affairs."

Bad Deer Hunt.—Two brothers named Rodgers, living in White county, Indiana, recently went out to hunt deer. Seeing some at a distance they separated, one brother taking one direction and the other another. When they arrived in the immediate vicinity of where they had the game, one of the brothers discovered something wrong in the ground and explored, and, upon it to be a deer, fired; a severe bullet hit the eye and passed through the brain. The bullet had a plowshare head.

Female Medical College.—The several annual catalogues of this institution at Philadelphia, show that it has now forty female students of medicine, all of whom are from Pennsylvania, except one, one from England, one from New York, and one from each of the States of New York, Ohio, and Vermont.

Protection in the United States and England.

From the New York Observer.

A Voice from a Missionary.—A clergyman in the Southwest writes to us as a contributor to a business paper:

"Please say to the Abolitionists at the North, and those who advise the fugitive slaves to run, that, in the opinion of one who has been a missionary for more than fifteen years in the State of Mississippi, one-half of my time being devoted to the instruction of the colored people, they are doing more to perpetuate slavery, and more damage to the slaves at the South, than all the world beside, and that I forego the use of the worst enemies the slaves have upon earth. What think you of this?"

The Golden Murder.—The murderers discovered. We learn from a gentleman who came up yesterday afternoon from Chestertown, that the full particulars of this most brutal murder have at length been developed, and that the fiends who were the principal actors are among the persons now confined in the Chestertown jail. It will be recollect that shortly after the murder was committed, it was stated that a certain female in Delaware had intimated that she knew all about the matter, but all efforts to find out her whereabouts proved fruitless until a few days since, when it was ascertained that she was residing in New Jersey. On Friday last she was brought to Kent County, and upon her representation a man named Shaw was arrested in New Castle County, Delaware, and brought to Chestertown on Saturday night last. On Sunday Shaw made a full confession, acknowledging that he was one of the party at Corden's house on the night of the murder. Shaw was induced to go there for the purpose only that Alice Taylor, a maid at Corden's house, and also wife and child, as well as herself, were seriously hurt. The Germans being more numerous, at last drove their antagonists from the field. The latter were, however, confined by some laborers, returning from work, and the army was resubmitted. After the destruction of McCarty's house, the Germans pursued the enemy in the direction of the village, and various skirmishes took place, in which the Germans were still successful. All this time the women and children were screaming with terror, and running in all directions from the showers of stones that were flying. Many of them left their husbands and sweethearts behind, and made their way in the best manner they could to the Jersey Ferry. In one of these onslaughts, the Germans beat a young man so dreadfully that he lay on the field for dead. The Germans with the white coats acted in concert by the sound of a horn.

Meantime, the "boys," reinforced by the Irish laborers, and by citizens of Freeport,

were at Otto's Cottage for the scattered and straggling parties of Germans as they came to the ferry. Those who were protected by a uniform, escaped, with some beatings and curses; but every German who had a pretense to defend him, particularly if he had a white coat, was knocked down, and made a prisoner of, and in many instances well beaten after he was arrested. Several wagons and quantity loads of provisions were sent to Bergen jail. The Germans in the rear, finding what was going on ahead of them, hastened forward to the rescue, when a terrible battle commenced opposite to the office of the magistrate, Mr. Bunting, corner of Washington and Newark streets.

Boy Killed by an Elephant.—We learn

that a lad was killed by a blow from the trunk of one of the elephants attracted to Raymond & Co.'s Menagerie, in Derby, during the exhibition there on Wednesday last.

As is frequently the case, a crowd of boys

were feeding the animal with nuts, apples

&c., when the deceased, who was among the number, wantonly punctured the trunk with

some sharp instrument, which enraged the elephant. The keeper cautioned the lad to keep away after this, incurred, or he might

be injured; but no heed was given to the

advice, and when the boy approached when

in reach of the elephant's trunk, from which

he received a blow on the head which prostrated him, and soon caused his death.

New Haven Paludarium of Friday.

Horrible Accident.—A Man Grown to a Rock!

—One of the most horrible accidents

it ever befalls us to record, happened

opposite this city about twelve o'clock night

before last, in Wall's Newport Rolling mill. A young man not more than seven

years of age, named Christopher Hickman, while engaged in oiling the machinery

was caught between two heavy iron rollers,

used for rolling iron, and passed through

them with the rapidity of lightning! The boy was completely ground to powder.

The flesh, bones and all were so divested

of their skin, fragments, that no one could

recognize by sight that a human being had

formed the body, as it was always strenuously asserted, and Shaw entirely acquits

him of all participation. **Balt. Amer.**

Youngest Member of Congress.—A

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of a wild man recently discovered in Arkansas.

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while out hunting with an acquaintance,

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delphia, show that it has now forty

female students of medicine, all of whom

are from Pennsylvania, except one, one

from England, one from New York,

and one from each of the States of

New York, Ohio, and Vermont.

New York, May 27.

German Festival—Extensive Riot and Bloodshed—House Demolished—Minor Casualties.

The great portion of our German population passed the Sabbath in Hoboken yesterday, for the purpose of holding their May festival at a picnic in the Elysian fields. A disturbance occurred during the afternoon, by some of the Rock or Short boys of New York and Hoboken, stealing some of the refreshments belonging to the Germans. The battle continued about three hours with various success. During the affair, a man named McCarty, the proprietor of a dining-saloon, fired two shots into the crowd, one of which wounded a German in the groin.

McCarty's house was completely demolished, and his wife and child, as well as himself, were seriously hurt. The Germans being more numerous, at last drove their antagonists from the field.

Meantime, the "boys," reinforced by the Irish laborers, and by citizens of Freeport,

were at Otto's Cottage for the scattered and straggling parties of Germans as they came to the ferry. Those who were protected by a uniform, escaped, with some beatings and curses; but every German who had a pretense to defend him, particularly if he had a white coat, was knocked down, and made a prisoner of, and in many instances well beaten after he was arrested.

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opposite this city about twelve o'clock night

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THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber, assignee of ABRAHAM THE KING, Esq., will expose to Public Sale, at the residence of said KING, in Hunterstown, Adams county.

On Friday the 30th of May, inst., at ten o'clock, A. M., the following property, viz.:

Horses, Cows, Hogs, Two Wagons, one of which is broad-bread, Ploughs, Harrows, Horse-Gears, and other Farming Utensils, also a large lot of Harness; Grain in the ground; 2 seas of Bees, with Patent Hives; a Carriage; together with a variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture; also, the Stock of

STORE GOODS

on hand. The Goods will be disposed of wholesale previously to that day, if desired; if not, they will be sold on that day either wholesale or retail; also, about

EIGHTY ACRES OF LAND, which will be sold in LOTS of from one to ten Acres; also,

A House and Lot, in Hunterstown, the present residence of Mr. KING. Attendance will be given, and the terms of sale made known by

JOHN MILHENY, assignee.

May 19.

FIRE INSURANCE.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Directors and Managers of the "ADAMS COUNTY INSURANCE COMPANY" will be held at the office of the Secretary, in Gettysburg, on Tuesday the 27th inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M., to make arrangements for the issuing of Policies of Insurance.

It is desired that those persons who have charge of the applications for insurance, return them to the Secretary on or before that day.

SAMUEL MILLER, Pres.

D. A. BUEHLER, Secy.

May 19.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Agents and other persons concerned, that the ADAMS COUNTY TREASURER, &c., will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams County, on confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday the 27th day of May next, viz.:

224. the first and final account of Jacob Wissler, Administrator of the estate of Christian Stoer, deceased.

225. the second and final account of George Kersher, Administrator of the estate of Abraham Kuntz, deceased.

226. the first and final account of Reuben Harman, Administrator of the estate of Jeremiah Harman, deceased.

227. the first account of Josiah Baumgartner, Administrator of the estate of Peter Crable, deceased.

228. the first and final account of Robert E. Dene, Executor of the last will and testament of Charles Dene, deceased.

229. the first account of Jacob Wolf, Administrator of the estate of John Wolf, deceased.

230. the first and final account of Samuel Hohf, Administrator of the estate of Juliana Sowers, deceased.

231. the first and final account of Dr. Joseph A. Shorb, acting Executor of Dr. Ephraim Davis, deceased.

232. the first and final account of John Troup, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Troup, deceased.

233. the first and final account of George Will and Mary Keller, Executors of the last will and testament of Abraham Keller, deceased.

234. the first and final account of John E. Spangler, Administrator of the estate of Sarah Castor, deceased.

235. the first account of F. Frederick Colchene, Administrator of the estate of John Reck, deceased.

236. the second account of John Louch and Daniel Grossos, Executors of the last will and testament of John Getz, deceased.

237. the first account of Jacob Marks, Guardian of Adeline Bingham.

238. the first and final account of Daniel Wolf, Administrator of the estate of Barbara Wolf, deceased.

239. the account of John Eicker, Trustee for sale of certain Real Estate of James Rhea, deceased.

240. the further and final account of Mary C. Yenowine, Administratrix of George Yenowine, deceased—settled by Samuel Hoffman, Administrator of Mary C. Yenowine, deceased.

241. the first account of Moses Senft and Daniel Geiselman, Executors of the last will and testament of Abraham Reif, deceased.

242. the second account of James J. Wills, Administrator of the estate of Paul Sowers, deceased.

243. the first and final account of William H. Wright, Administrator of the estate of Wm. Thomas, deceased.

244. the first and final account of Samuel J. Shorb, Executor of the last will and testament of Jacob Kuhn, deceased.

245. the account of Benjamin Landis, Executor of the last will and testament of Isaac Simeon, deceased.

246. the account of Thomas McCleary, one of the Administrators of the estate of Wm. Sader, deceased—settled by Wm. R. Sadler, Administrator of the estate of Thomas McCleary, deceased.

247. the second and final account of Maxwell Shields and Samuel Knox, Trustees for the real estate of Samuel Knox, deceased.

248. the first and final account of Wm. W. Paxton, Executor of the last will and testament of Barbara LeFever, deceased.

249. the first and final account of Benjamin Dardour, Executor of the last will and testament of Henry Hessey, deceased.

250. the second account of Jacob Wehler, Administrator of the estate of George Kalkreider, Jr., deceased.

W. W. HAMERSLY, Register.

April 28, 1851.

RICH COPPER MINE.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL.

THOSE desirous of obtaining a rich vein of Ore, will do well to call at FAHNESTOCK'S STORE, and purchase some of their cheap DRY GOODS, &c., just received direct from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. This is their third arrival for the Spring; and are determined to sell a little lower than can be purchased elsewhere.

May 12.

NOTICE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—

Take notice that I have this day obtained

re-possession of a certain FARM, lying and situated in the township of Freedom, Adams county, and State of Pennsylvania, which said Farm was sold by me to John Hoffman, and entered into a written contract with the heirs of William Thompson, deceased.

Therefore, take notice that all transactions hereafter relative to said Farm, belong exclusively to me.

JACOB ZUMEREN.

April 26. [May 5.]

EXTRACT OF COFFEE.

A NEW ARTICLE.

THIS Extract is composed of the best and healthiest herbs, and affords the following advantages: 1st, its great saving, one pound being equal to two pounds of pure coffee; 2d, the excellent aromatic taste afforded when mixed with pure coffee; 3d, it gives a very fine color, and makes the coffee, without any ingredient, perfectly black; 4th, coffee, mixed with this ingredient, is more wholesome than without it.

The above article can be had at the store of

W. W. HAMERSLY, North west corner of

the Diamond, Gettysburg. Price 124 cents.

Dec. 23.

PROTHONOTARY.

To the Independent Voters of Adams County:

FRIENDS and FELLOW CITIZENS.—Thankful for the liberal support you extended to me on a former occasion, I again offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of PROTHONOTARY, (subject to the decision of the Whig Nominating Convention.) Should I be successful, I promise to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially, and will be grateful for your kindness.

W. W. PAXTON.

Gettysburg, Dec. 30.

Register and Recorder.

FELLOW-CITIZENS.—Thankful for the liberal support you extended to me on a former occasion, I again offer myself to your consideration as an independent candidate for the Office of Register and Recorder. Should I be successful, I promise to discharge the duties of the Office faithfully and impartially, and in so doing will be grateful for your support.

JOHN SCOTT.

Brig. Asst. 2d Brig. 4th Div., P. M.

May 12.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post Office at Gettysburg, May 13, 1851.

Allison Miss Catharine Knight Nathaniel Ash Harrison

Lawyer John Letts Thomas W.

Benedict William John Samuel Lewis

Bethel Miss H. II. Lewis David

Bethel Bathsheba

Blough Mary M.

Buckingham Jonathan

C. R. Miller

Camel Mr.

Carey Mrs. Elizabeth

Cook George P.

Corry John

Dowdwell Edward

Diel Samuel

Dierdorff Isaac

Danner Zephaniah

Derrigott George

Douglas Cornelius

Easick Christiana

Eberl John

Forney Philip R.

Frazier John P.

Gehr Denton

Ganon Miss Catharine

Gallagher W. K.

Herner David

Hiteshew Isaac

Hemler Joseph

Herrman Jacob

Hill Mrs. Catharine

Jones Worley

A. D. BUEHLER, P. M.

Persons calling for letters in the above List will please say their interest and votes.

JOHN L. GUBERNATOR.

Conowago township, Jan. 27.

REGISTER & RECORDER.

FRIENDS and FELLOW-CITIZENS:—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the Office of REGISTER and RECORDER, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention.) If nominated and elected, I promise to discharge the duties of the Office promptly and impartially, and will be grateful for your support.

DANIEL PLANK.

Menallen township, Jan. 27.

Register and Recorder.

To my Fellow Voters of Adams County.

I respectfully present myself to your consideration, and that of the Whig County Convention, for nomination as a candidate for the Office of Register and Recorder, subject to the decision of the Whig Nominating Convention. Should I be successful, I promise to discharge the duties of the Office promptly and impartially, and will be grateful for your support.

JOHN L. GUBERNATOR.

Conowago township, Jan. 27.

CLERK OF THE COURTS.

To the Voters of Adams County.

FRIENDS and FELLOW-CITIZENS.—Thankful for the liberal support extended to me on the last canvas for County Officers, I again announce myself as a candidate for the Office of Clerk of the Courts, (subject to the decision of the Whig Convention.)

Should I be successful, I promise to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially, and will be thankful for your support.

J. J. BALDWIN.

Straban township, Feb. 17.

Clerk of the Courts.

To the Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS.—Thankful for the liberal support extended to me on the last canvas for County Officers, I again announce myself as a candidate for the Office of Clerk of the Courts, (subject to the decision of the Whig Convention.)

Should I be so favored as to obtain the nomination and be elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office promptly and with fidelity.

JOHN ECKER.

Latimore township, Jan. 13.

COUNTY TREASURER.

FRIENDS and FELLOW CITIZENS.—I again offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the Office of COUNTY TREASURER, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention.)

Should I be so favored as to obtain the nomination and be elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially, and will be grateful for your support.

JOHN SCOTT.

Gettysburg, Dec. 30.

COUNTY TREASURER.

FRIENDS and FELLOW CITIZENS.—I again offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the Office of COUNTY TREASURER, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention.)

Should I be so favored as to obtain the nomination and be elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially, and will be grateful for your support.

JOHN SCOTT.

Gettysburg, Jan. 29.

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS.—At the solicitation of numerous friends, I offer myself to your consideration as an independent candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the next election. Should I receive a majority of your suffrages, I will use my best efforts to discharge the duties of the office with promptness and fidelity.

DANIEL MINNIGH.

Latimore township, Jan. 13.

SHERIFFALTY.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Indian Depredations.

A correspondent from New York writes from Brownsville, Texas, concerning very bitter of the need of our government to defend the people of the frontier against the Indians, and says that the predatory incursions of the savages upon the settlements upon the frontier, has entirely destroyed a once thriving and valuable trade through Brownsville between the U. States and Saltillo and Monterey, in Mexico.—Speaking of the hostilities of the savages, he says:

"Every arrival from the interior here fresh accounts of outrages and murder committed upon the frontier population by the savages. From the other side of the river we have also frightful accounts. Two thousand Comanche Indians have crossed the river into Mexico, and have situated themselves on the borders of the lake of Texco, whence they dispatch numbers of ambushing bands to pillage the defences of that country—drive off their stock, burn their farms, and take the life of every living thing within their reach—capturing, perhaps, the young women and girls, whom they carry into captivity, and whom death is even more welcome in any than that the cruelty and suffering they are exposed to, and doomed, to undergo. The Comanche Indians are now completing a work they commenced last year. A work of devastation is raging throughout the Texan and Mexican frontier."

"In regard to the business which is being transacted in consequence of the unbroken condition of the country against the Indians, it is the opinion of the best informed merchants in that quarter, that a commerce worth several millions of dollars might and would be carried on with the inhabitants of the Mexican frontier, were life and property secure. The following extract gives a more independent picture of the state of things in Northern Mexico:

"Some gentlemen from Zacatecas, who bring late advices from Northern Mexico, inform us that all the country to the north of Mazatlan is so infested by these lawless depredators, that the whole population is terror-stricken, and that, unless immediate measures be adopted to arrest their devastating progress, the whole country, excepting the large cities, will become a waste, and the exclusive abode of the savage and of wild animals."

"In consequence of the large number of Indians that have crossed the river into Mexico, (which, by the by, may afford Texas some temporary relief,) many of the most respectable families are abandoning the 'Haciendas,' and, retiring to the City of Mexico, and other places of safety.

"The Mexican border population are daily becoming poorer; not only do they make no profits, but they lose all they possess."

"A Wild Man of the Woods.

"The Memphis Inquirer gives an account of a wild man recently discovered in Arkansas. It appears that during March last, Mr. Hamilton, of Greene county, Arkansas, while out hunting with an acquaintance, observed a drove of cattle in a state of apparent alarm, evidently pursued by some dreadfully. Halting for the purpose, they discovered, as the animals fled by them, that they were followed by an animal bearing the unmistakable likeness of humanity.

"He was of gigantic stature, the body being covered with hair, and the head with long locks that fairly enveloped his neck and shoulders. 'The wild man, after looking at them deliberately for a short time, turned, and ran away with great speed, leaping from twelve to fourteen feet at a time. His footprints measured thirteen inches each.'

"This singular creature, the Inquirer says, has long been known traditionally in St. Francis, Greene, and Polk counties, Ark., sportsmen and hunters having deserted his seventeen years since. A planter indeed saw him very recently, but withheld this information lest he should not be believed, until the account of Mr. Hamilton and his friend placed the existence of the animal beyond cavil.

"A great deal of interest is felt in the master by the inhabitants of that region, and various conjectures have been ventured in regard to him. The most generally entertained idea appears to be that he was a survivor of the earthquake which desolated that region in 1811. Thrown helpless upon the wilderness by that disaster, it is probable that he grew up in his savage state, until he now bears only the outward resemblance of humanity."

"A well-authenticated have now become the accounts of this creature, that an expedition is organizing in Memphis, by Col. David C. Crook and Dr. Sullivan, to search for him."

"Voluntary Suicide.—A Mr. Albert H. Cobb, aged about 39, and formerly a resident of Philadelphia, died a few weeks since in California from the effects of the sulphate of morphine. He had been, it is said, in the habit of using the drug for the purpose of producing sleep, and on the occasion in question he retired to bed about 10 o'clock after having taken one grain, and ordering the servant to retire in an hour. At the time specified, the servant came back, and found him awake, when the deceased took about three grains more of the opiate, which produced death."

"The Crown Case.—It is generally known that Mr. Warden Crosson, of Philadelphia, while in Jerusalem embraced the Jewish religion. On his return he was at the instigation of his family, induced before a jury of six persons, where returned a verdict that the said W. Crosson was insane, ordering his property to be placed in the hands of commissioners appointed for that purpose. Mr. Crosson, justly aggrieved at this decision, carried his case before the Court of Common Pleas. In this court, the case was pending before Judge King for five days; numerous depositions having been taken on both sides. After the charge of the judge, the jury, in an hour, returned a verdict, 'That the said Warden Crosson was perfectly sane, and fully capable of managing his own affairs.'

"Bad Deer Hunt.—Two brothers named Rogers, living in White county, Indiana, recently went out to hunt deer. Seeing some at a distance they approached, one brother taking one direction and the other another. When they arrived in the immediate vicinity of where they saw the game, one of the brothers discovered something moving in the grass and bushes, and, supposing it to be a deer, fired; a serious bullet hit him in the eye and forced his brother to run. The bullet hit a pheasant he was shooting, and the bird fell to the ground.

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"Preparing for the Storm.—A correspondent of the Independent, writing from Charleston, says that the business men of South Carolina, and particularly of that city, foresee ruin in the efforts of the Secessionists, and would be glad to avert the evil, but they find themselves in a small minority, and their influence with the words of politicians but small. They are preparing for the storm which they declare to be unavoidable, some by shaping their business as to meet the day with but little at stake, while others are renting houses in Augusta and Savannah, with the intention of removing from the kingdom of South Carolina into the United States. The writer was told that five stores had been engaged in Augusta by Charleston merchants to this end."

"Female Medical College.—The second annual catalogue of this institution of Philadelphia, shows that it has now forty female students of Medicine, all of them from Pennsylvania, except six, one of whom hails from England, two from Massachusetts, and one from each of the States of New York, Ohio, and Vermont.

"The spelling of the words 'Gloves' and 'Scutches' is particularly recommended. There is nothing like an informed judgeage."

"A man's looking country, this need his wife's father for services rendered by the wife to her father before her marriage, and that the Dr. has the advantage of his wife's services."

"Removals.—Unpleasant phenomena will be having surprising power."

"Our State Administration.

"Notwithstanding the frequent and sudden vicissitudes in the temperature of the atmosphere which have occurred during the present spring, and been attended with violent storms of wind, rain, and hail, and destructive eruptions of electricity, the country is garbed in its richest attire—the wealth of verdure is exuberant—vegetation grows and flourishes in almost tropical profusion, and nature gladdens the eye and rejoices the heart with the welcome prospect of living green extended all around, and the signs of gayety life that every where meet the view. The songs of the birds are sweet and cheerful, and burst from every grove and tree—the splendid array of flowers is displayed in every delicate tint, and magnificient color filling the air with sweets—the clover fields are fragrant and gaudy, the white blossoms of the honey locusts are almost opposite in their fragrance, and despite the sharp frosts and chilling snow that threatened to blight them in the bud, we see many of the most delicate fruits swelling round and large with promise of future ripeness. In every where the grain and grain stand thick on the ground, and an abundant harvest is approaching, should no untimely rust or dew intervene, to reward the Farmers' labor. Earth is young again, and the vital current of production runs gaily through every vein. So eminent, man, "show me youth," while he will be an annual re-venege, long after we and all who know us shall have passed away. Still we rejoice in his spring day that of all for whom we write he perish in a better world! York Republican."

"Fire in Pittsburg—Twelve Houses Burnt.

"Pittsburg, May 26—6 P. M.—A fire broke out this afternoon in Hays' carpenter shop, on Union alley. The building, together with the tools and contents, was entirely destroyed. The flames spread with great rapidity to Water street, destroying the Columbia railway, and the Schenck's flour and flour mill, will show a saving to the collectors of the Treasury of nearly a million dollars. Governor Johnson is unalterably opposed to the creation of any new loans and will not under any circumstances, put his name to a paper that will increase the state debt—to this he has pledged himself repeatedly—and this fact of itself has bound him with cords of adamant to the preference of the people."

"Every holder of Pennsylvania State stock is interested in the continuance of his administration, because that stock has been appreciated at par and above par, and its interest paid in gold and silver. The interests of the rural districts and the cities are alike fostered from this fact. The payments are punctual, the demands of the creditors are regularly satisfied—the credit of the Commonwealth is restored, and the London Club houses can no longer laugh at the writings of Sidney Smith, 'our expert.' And this magical change has been effected under the administration of William F. Johnson—what need of further comment."

"A Sad Spectacle.—The Rev. Dr. C. H. Weber was taken from Cumberland, Md., on Thursday, on his way to a Lunatic Asylum. The Civilian says:

"He is a German by birth, a Lutheran clergyman, and a scholar of very high attainments, especially in the languages, of which he speaks most of the living ones. He came to this place some months ago, and engaged in giving instruction in the languages. Among his pupils were a number of our first citizens. In March last he unfortunately tasted that fatal drug, alcohol. 'Facile decessus,' &c., was as true of him as of many others. His case has been submitted to two juries this Court. The second one very properly pronounced him a lunatic, and he accordingly went to the asylum.

"A Soul Spectacle.

"The Detroit Tribune states that extensive deprivations have for some time been committed upon the government lands in Michigan. The amount of timber carried away unlawfully to Wisconsin and Illinois, is estimated at five million feet per week during the season of navigation. The attention of Government having been directed to these robberies, steps have been taken to put a stop to them."

"Mount Vernon.—On Friday evening,

"A Descriptive Name.—Manhattan, the name of the island on which the city of New

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THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Pennsylvania Colonization Society. An address to the Colony of all Denominations in the State, in behalf of this institution, has been sent us with a request for its publication. We have not room for the whole of it, but give the following as the principal facts, connected with the progress made by the Society in the great and good work it has undertaken.

The object is to put an end to the slave traffic, and provide for the colored man a home upon the coast of Africa, "where none can molest or make him afraid." The address remarks:—"The number of colonists already sent out to those shores so deadly to the white race, but so inviting to the colored race, is *eight thousand*. The number of those who are immediately in connection with these Christian colonies, is *nearly two hundred thousand*. The free settlements of Liberia, added to that of the Maryland colony, extend five hundred and twenty miles along the coast, with a depth inland of about twenty-five miles; reaching from Cape Palmas, on the extreme south, to the Gallinas—a belt of civilization: a belt of glorious gospel light;—to extend within, like the fire kindled on the western prairie, until the whole land becomes "a sea of glory;"—a belt of freedom along which the slave trader dare not venture. Here there has been planted a Republic of colored men, under the government of colored men—not a solitary white man residing permanently within the Republic:—whose national independence has already been acknowledged by England and France, and soon will be, (we have the assurance,) by our own country. A Republic which, under President Roberts and Vice President Benson, has already issued state papers, which one of the highest political minds of our own land has pronounced to be creditable to any nation on the face of the globe.

These shores are emphatically the home of the colored man, where he cannot only be free, but rise to national greatness and wealth. And, that such is the estimation in which the colonies are held, we have only to mention the fact, that ten thousand persons now in slavery, were freely offered to the National Society, with which we co-operate, during the past year, to be sent to Liberia; and were only declined for the want of means to send them."

An earnest appeal is made to the Clergy to second the efforts of the Society, by both their influence and direct co-operation, in so noble and Christian-like an undertaking.—*Miners' Journal.*

The Rattlesnake. A letter from a member of the Mexican Boundary Commission, published in the Providence Journal, says—

These venomous creatures abound through the plains of Texas and New Mexico. We met them continually in our path, and they always give us notice of their proximity by shaking their rattles. Often did I hear this warning without discovering the enemy;—and on such occasions it is best to get out of the way. The rattlesnakes never attack except when provoked; and they are easily killed. A blow with a stick will easily disable them, when they are easily dispatched.—The young men of the expedition were fond of shooting them with pistols, but so much ammunition was wasted in this sport, if it may be so called, that it became necessary to issue an order forbidding it. We had some experience of the effect of the bite of this snake.

As we were approaching the Conco river, one of our horsemen discovered a large rattlesnake directly in our trail. He gave him a shot from his six shooter, which took effect, nearly cutting his body in two. He then attempted to ride over him, when the snake raised his head and struck the horse in the hind leg, about a foot above the hoof. Several saw the effect of the snake, and we stopped to see whether any injury had been done. We at once discovered the marks where the fangs entered, from which the blood was oozing. Within five minutes, the horse, which was a very fine one, began to limp. Soon after, his leg began to swell, so that it was with difficulty that he could be led into the camp, so great appeared to be his agony.

Within half an hour we reached our camp, and proceeded to alleviate the sufferings of the poor animal. A small air pump was applied first, and some blood drawn from the wound, poultices were afterwards applied, and the horse was watched with care during the night, as he lay at length on the grass. In the morning his entire leg and thigh were much swollen; nevertheless, he was led along after the wagons. After a few days the swelling subsided, but he showed symptoms of sickness, which increased so that we were at last compelled to abandon him.

We saw many other snakes of different kinds, some of them of the most brilliant colors, which we safely put away in alcohol. There is one species known as the "chicken snake," which at first gave us much alarm. This snake we always found in the tops of trees, moving with as much rapidity from branch to branch as a squirrel. For this motion, his form seemed admirably adapted by its great length, which was from five to eight feet, though his body was not larger than that of other snakes of half the length. The chicken snake, I afterwards learned from Texans in the party, is harmless.—These men would catch them by their tails and snap them like a whip. How they derived their name, I know not. This much is certain, that there are no chickens in the region where we met them. It is possible, however, that in the settled portions of Texas, as they may infest the poultry yards.

The Salt Lake.—Lieut. Gunnison, of the Topographical Engineers, who has been employed for a long time past in the survey of the Great Basin in which the Salt Lake is situated, speaks of the lake as an object of the greatest curiosity. The water is about one-third salt, yielding that amount in boiling. Its density is considerably greater than the Dead sea. One can hardly get his whole body below the surface. In a sitting position the head and shoulders will remain above water, such is the strength of the brine, and on coming to the shore the body is covered over with an incrustation of salt, in crystallized. The most surprising thing about it is the fact that during the summer season the lake throws up short abundance of salt, while in the winter season it throws up gлантер salt in large quantities. The reason of this is left to the scientific to judge, and also what becomes of the enormous amount of fresh water poured into it by three or four large rivers—Jordan, Bear, and Weber—as there is no visible outlet.—*Buffalo Com. Adr.*

Best Rouge for ladies, is exercise. ANOTHER REVOLUTION! We won't be Beat in Selling Bargains! LATEST ARRIVAL OF Spring & Summer Goods, At the Cheap Store of A. B. KURTZ, SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF CENTRE SQUARE. THE subscriber announces to his numerous customers and others, that he has just received from the Eastern Cities, the largest, best and cheapest assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, and QUEENSWARE, ever offered in this place. To test this we invite the attention of all who are desirous of purchasing, before calling elsewhere. To his numerous customers, for the very liberal patronage bestowed, he returns his sincere thanks, and trusts they will not forget to call and see his present unrivaled assortment. April 14. 15

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Chadams' Sentinel

A Family Journal—Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art, Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

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"RESUME WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXT." — Washington.

VOL. LI.

NO. 30.

Chadams' Poetry.

OUR CHILDREN.

BY WILLIAM H. GALLAGHER.

"The beautiful vanish, and return not." They are stricken, darkly stricken, faint and languid, above each breath, And the shades around them thicken. Of the darkness that is Death, We are with them—hending o'er them, And the Soul in sorrow saith, "Would that I had passed before them. To the darkness that is Death!"

They are sleeping, coldly sleeping, in the grave, dark and lone; and the winds above them sweeping, Make a melancholy moan.

Truly round and darkly o'er us Is the pall of sorrow thrown; And our heart-beats make the chorus Of that melancholy moan.

They are walking brightly, waking From the slumbers of the night, and, stricken in light, surpassing Its impenetrable gloom.

They are rising, they have risen— And their spirit forms illume, In the darkness of Death's prison.

The impenetrable gloom.

They are passing, upward passing, Dearest beings of our love.

And their spirit forms illume, In the darkness above.

There we stand—here we hear them— And brighten our dreams they ever move,

And we long to be near them, In the beautiful above.

They are going, gently going,

In their angel robes to stand.

Where the River of Life is flowing.

In the far-distant land.

We shall mourn them—we shall miss them From our broken little band;

But our souls shall still care them, In the far-off Silent Land.

They are singing, sweetly singing,

Far beyond the vale of Night—

Where the angel-harps are ringing,

And the Day is ever-bright,

We can love them—we can greet them—

From this land of dimmer light.

Till God takes us hence to meet them Where the day is ever bright.

GIVE EVERY DAY.

Let us give something every day

For one another's weal;

A word, to make the gloomy gay;

Or the crushed spirit heal;

A look, that to the heart will speak;

Of him that's poor and old;

A tear for her, o'er whose wan cheek

Full many a stream has rolled;

The object of our love and care,

In every path we see;

And when they ask a simple prayer,

Oh! shall we be,

And turn away with haughty trust,

As if the God above

Were partial to our pampered dust;

And only did we love?

Let us give something every day;

To comfort and to cheer;

Tis not for gold alone they pray,

Whose cries fall on the ear;

They ask for kindness in our speech,

A tenderness of heart—

That to the human soul will reach,

And warmth and life impart.

We all can give—the poor—the weak,

And be an angel guest;

How small a thing—to smile—to speak.

And make the wretched blest!

These favors let us all bestow,

And make the valeys of sorrow glow,

With the sweet smile of God!

Miscellanous.

RETURNING GOOD FOR EVIL.

James Lawson and Watt Dood were neighbors; that is, they lived within a half mile of each other, and no person lived between their respective farms, which would have joined, had not a little strip of prairie land extended itself sufficiently to keep them separated. Dood was the oldest settler, and from his youth up had entertained a singular hatred against Friends or Quakers; therefore, when he was informed that Lawson, a regular disciple of that class of people, had purchased the next farm to his, he declared he would make him glad to move away again. Accordingly, a system of petty annoyances was commenced by him, and every time one of Lawson's hogs chance to stray upon Dood's place, he was beaten by men and dogs, and most savagely abused. Things progressed thus for nearly a year, and the Quaker, a man of decided peace principles, appeared in no way to resent the injuries received at the hands of his spiteful neighbor. But matters were drawing to a crisis; for Dood, more enraged than ever at the quiet of Lawson, made oath that he would do something before long to wake up the spark of Lawson—Chance favored his design. The Quaker had a high-bloated filly, which he had been very careful in raising and which was just four years old. Lawson took great pride in this animal, and had refused a large sum of money for her.

One evening, a little after sun-down, as Watt Dood was passing armfuls of his corn-stalks, he discovered the filly feeding in the little strip of prairie land that separated the two farms, and he conceived the wicked design of throwing off two or three rails of his fence, that a horse might get into his barn during the night. He did it, and the next morning bright and early, he shouldered his rifle and left the house. He had

after his absence, a hired man, whom he had recently employed, heard the echo of his gun and a few minutes Dood, considerably excited and out of breath, came hurrying to the house, where he stated that he had shot at and wounded a buck, but the deer attacked him, and he barely escaped with his life.

This story was credited by all but the newly employed hand, who had taken a dislike to Watt, and, from his manner, supposed that something was wrong. He therefore slipped quietly away from the house, and, going through the field in the direction of the shot, he suddenly came upon Lawson's filly, stretched upon the earth, with a bullet hole through the head from which the warm blood was still flowing.

The animal was warm, and could not have been killed an hour. He hastened back to the dwelling of Dood, who met him in the yard, and demanded, somewhat roughly, where he had been.

"I've been to see if your bullet made sure work of Mr. Lawson's filly," was the instant retort.

Watt paled for a moment, but collecting himself, haughtily shouted,

"Do you dare to say I killed her?"

"How do you know she is dead?" replied the man.

Dood bit his lips, hesitated a moment, and then turning, walked into the house.

A couple of days passed by, and the morning of the third had broken, as the hired man and friend Lawson, riding in search of his filly.

A few words of explanation ensued, when with a heavy heart, the Quaker turned his horse and rode home, where he informed the people of the fate of his filly. No threat of reprimand escaped him; he did not even go to law to recover damages; but

entirely availed his plan and hour of revenge. It came at last.

Watt Dood had a Durham heifer, for which he had paid a heavy price, and upon which he counted to make great gains.

One morning just as Lawson was sitting down, his eldest son came in with the information that neighbor Dood's heifer had broken down the fence, entered the yard, and after eating most of the cabbages, had trampled the well-made beds and the vegetables they contained, out of all shape—a mischief impossible to repair.

"And what did thee do with her, Jacob?" quietly asked Lawson.

"I put her in the farm-yard."

"Did thee beat her?"

"I never struck her a blow."

"Right, Jacob—right; sit down to thy breakfast, and when done eating I will attend to the heifer."

Shortly after he had finished his repast, Lawson mounted a horse, and rode over to Dood's, who was sitting under the porch in front of his house, and who, as he believed, was desolate. "Passing away" is engraved on all the luxuries that wealth can afford.

"And what did thee do with her, Jacob?" quietly asked Lawson.

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"Right, Jacob—right; sit down to thy breakfast, and when done eating I will attend to the heifer."

Lawson mounted a horse, and rode home with a lighter heart, and from that day to this Dood has been as good a neighbor as one could wish to have, being completely reformed by the RETURNING GOOD FOR EVIL.—Cir. Colum.

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THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Pennsylvania Colonization Society. An address to the Clergy of all Denominations in the State, in behalf of this institution, has been sent us with a request for its publication. We have not room for the whole of it, but give the following as the principal facts, connected with the progress made by the Society in the great and good work it has undertaken.

The object is to put an end to the slave traffic, and provide for the colored man a home upon the coast of Africa, "where none can molest or make him afraid." The address remarks:—"The number of colonists already sent out to those shores so deadly to the white race, but so inviting to the colored race, is *eight thousand*. The number of those who are immediately in connection with these Christian colonies, is *nearly two hundred thousand*. The free settlements of Liberia, added to that of the Maryland colony, extend five hundred and twenty miles along the coast, with a depth inland of about twenty-five miles; reaching from Cape Palmas, on the extreme south, to the Gallinas—a belt of civilization: a belt of glorious gospel light;—to extend within, like the fire kindled on the western prairie, until the whole land becomes "a sea of glory;"—a belt of freedom along which the slave trader dare not venture. Here there has been planted a Republic of colored men, under the government of colored men—not a solitary white man residing permanently within the Republic:—whose national independence has already been acknowledged by England and France, and soon will be, (we have the assurance,) by our own country. A Republic which, under President Roberts and Vice President Benson, has already issued state papers, which one of the highest political minds of our own land has pronounced to be creditable to any nation on the face of the globe.

These shores are emphatically the home of the colored man, where he cannot only be free, but rise to national greatness and wealth. And, that such is the estimation in which the colonies are held, we have only to mention the fact, that ten thousand persons now in slavery, were freely offered to the National Society, with which we co-operate, during the past year, to be sent to Liberia; and were only declined for the want of means to send them."

An earnest appeal is made to the Clergy to second the efforts of the Society, by both their influence and direct co-operation, in so noble and Christian-like an undertaking.—*Miners' Journal.*

The Rattlesnake. A letter from a member of the Mexican Boundary Commission, published in the Providence Journal, says—

These venomous creatures abound through the plains of Texas and New Mexico. We met them continually in our path, and they always give us notice of their proximity by shaking their rattles. Often did I hear this warning without discovering the enemy;—and on such occasions it is best to get out of the way. The rattlesnakes never attack except when provoked; and they are easily killed. A blow with a stick will easily disable them, when they are easily dispatched.—The young men of the expedition were fond of shooting them with pistols, but so much ammunition was wasted in this sport, if it may be so called, that it became necessary to issue an order forbidding it. We had some experience of the effect of the bite of this snake.

As we were approaching the Concho river, one of our horsemen discovered a large rattlesnake directly in our trail. He gave him a shot from his six shooter, which took effect, nearly cutting his body in two. He then attempted to ride over him, when the snake raised his head and struck the horse in the hind leg, about a foot above the hoof. Several saw the effect of the snake, and we stopped to see whether any injury had been done. We at once discovered the marks where the fangs entered, from which the blood was oozing. Within five minutes, the horse, which was a very fine one, began to limp. Soon after, his leg began to swell, so that it was with difficulty that he could be led into the camp, so great appeared to be his agony.

Within half an hour we reached our camp, and proceeded to alleviate the sufferings of the poor animal. A small air pump was applied first, and some blood drawn from the wound, poultices were afterwards applied, and the horse was watched with care during the night, as he lay at length on the grass. In the morning his entire leg and thigh were much swollen; nevertheless, he was led along after the wagons. After a few days the swelling subsided, but he showed symptoms of sickness, which increased so that we were at last compelled to abandon him.

We saw many other snakes of different kinds, some of them of the most brilliant colors, which we safely put away in alcohol. There is one species known as the "chicken snake," which at first gave us much alarm. This snake we always found in the tops of trees, moving with as much rapidity from branch to branch as a squirrel. For this motion, his form seemed admirably adapted by its great length, which was from five to eight feet, though his body was not larger than that of other snakes of half the length. The chicken snake, I afterwards learned from Texans in the party, is harmless.—These men would catch them by their tails and snap them like a whip. How they derived their name, I know not. This much is certain, that there are no chickens in the region where we met them. It is possible, however, that in the settled portions of Texas, as they may infest the poultry yards.

The Salt Lake.—Lieut. Gunnison, of the Topographical Engineers, who has been employed for a long time past in the survey of the Great Basin in which the Salt Lake is situated, speaks of the lake as an object of the greatest curiosity. The water is about one-third salt, yielding that amount in boiling. Its density is considerably greater than the Dead sea. One can hardly get his whole body below the surface. In a sitting position the head and shoulders will remain above water, such is the strength of the brine, and on coming to the shore the body is covered over with an incrustation of salt, in crystallized. The most surprising thing about it is the fact that during the summer season the lake throws up short abundance of salt, while in the winter season it throws up gлантер salt in large quantities. The reason of this is left to the scientific to judge, and also what becomes of the enormous amount of fresh water poured into it by three or four large rivers—Jordan, Bear, and Weber—as there is no visible outlet.—*Buffalo Com. Adr.*

Best Rouge for ladies, is exercise. ANOTHER REVOLUTION! We won't be Beat in Selling Bargains! LATEST ARRIVAL OF Spring & Summer Goods, At the Cheap Store of A. B. KURTZ, SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF CENTRE SQUARE. THE subscriber announces to his numerous customers and others, that he has just received from the Eastern Cities, the largest, best and cheapest assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, and QUEENSWARE, ever offered in this place. To test this we invite the attention of all who are desirous of purchasing, before calling elsewhere. To his numerous customers, for the very liberal patronage bestowed, he returns his sincere thanks, and trusts they will not forget to call and see his present unrivaled assortment. April 14. 15

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THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Indian Depredations.

A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Brownsville, Texas, complains very bitterly of the neglect of our Government to defend the people of that region against the Indians, and says that the predatory incursions of the savages into the settlements upon the frontier, has utterly destroyed a once thriving and valuable trade through Brownsville between the U. S. and Saltillo and Monterey, in Mexico.—Speaking of the hostilities of the savages, he says:

Every arrival from the interior brings fresh accounts of outrage and murder committed upon the frontier population by the savages. From the other side of the river we have also frightful accounts. Two thousand Camanche Indians have crossed the river into Mexico, and have situated themselves on the borders of the Lake of Jace; whence they dispatch numbers of small predatory bands to pillage the defenceless people of that country—drive off their stock—burn their farms—and take the life of every living thing within their reach—excepting, perhaps, the young women and girls, whom they carry into captivity, and to whom death is even more welcome in any shape than the cruelty and suffering they are exposed to, and doomed to undergo.—The Camanche Indians are now completing a work they commenced years ago. A work of devastation is raging throughout the Texan and Mexican frontier.

As regards the business which is being destroyed in consequence of the unprotected condition of the country against the Indians, it is the opinion of the best informed merchants in that quarter, that a commerce worth several millions of dollars might and would be carried on with the inhabitants of the Mexican frontier, were life and property secure. The following extract gives a most melancholy picture of the state of things in Northern Mexico:

Some gentlemen from Zacatecas, who bring late advices from Northern Mexico, inform us that all the country to the north of Zacatecas is so infested by these lawless depredators, that the whole population is terror-stricken, and that, unless immediate measures are adopted to arrest their devastating progress, the whole country, excepting the large cities, will become a waste, and the exclusive abode of the savage and of wild animals.

In consequence of the large number of Indians that have crossed the river into Mexico, (which by the by, may afford Texas some temporary relief,) many of the most respectable families are abandoning the "Haciendas," and retiring to the City of Mexico, and other places of safety.

The Mexican border population are daily becoming poorer; not only do they make no profits, but they lose all they possess.

A Wild Man of the Woods.

The Memphis Inquirer gives an account of a wild man recently discovered in Arkansas. It appears that during March last, Mr. Hamilton, of Greene county, Arkansas, while out hunting with an acquaintance, observed a drove of cattle in a state of apparent alarm, evidently pursued by some dreaded enemy. Halting for the purpose, they discovered, as the animals fled by them, that they were followed by an animal bearing the unmistakable likeness of humanity.

He was of gigantic stature, the body being covered with hair, and the head with long locks that fairly enveloped his neck and shoulders. The wild man, after looking at them deliberately for a short time, turned, and ran away with great speed, leaping from twelve to fourteen feet at a time. His footprints measured thirteen inches each.

This singular creature, the Inquirer says, has long been known traditionally in St. Francis, Greene and Poinsett counties, Ark., sportsmen and hunters having described him seventeen years since. A planter indeed saw him very recently, but withheld this information lest he should not be credited, until the account of Mr. Hamilton and his friend placed the existence of the animal beyond cavil.

A great deal of interest is felt in the matter, by the inhabitants of that region, and various conjectures have been ventured in regard to him. The most generally entertained idea appears to be that he was a survivor of the earthquake which desolated that region in 1811. Thrown helpless upon the wilderness by that disaster, it is probable that he grew up in his savage state, until he now bears only the outward resemblance of humanity.

So well authenticated have now become the accounts of this creature, that an expedition is organizing in Memphis, by Col. David C. Cross and Dr. Sullivan, to scour for him.

Involuntary Suicide.—A Mr. Albert H. Hobb, aged about 39, and formerly a resident of Philadelphia, died a few weeks since in California from the effects of the salpate of morphine. He had been, it is said, in the habit of using the drug for the purpose of producing sleep, and on the occasion in question he retired to bed about 10 o'clock, after having taken one grain, and ordering the servant to return in an hour. At the time specified, the servant came back, and found him awake, when the deceased took about three grains more of the opiate, which produced death.

The Cresson Case.—It is generally known that Mr. Warden Cresson, of Philadelphia, while in Jerusalem, embraced the Jewish religion. On his return he was, at the instigation of his family, indicted before a jury of six persons, who returned a verdict that the said W. Cresson was insane, ordering his property to be placed in the hands of commissioners appointed for that purpose. Mr. Cresson, justly aggrieved at this decision, carried his case before the Court of Common Pleas. In this court, the case was pending before Judge King for five days; numerous depositions having been taken on both sides. After the charge of the Judge, the jury, in an hour, returned a verdict, "That the said Warden Cresson was perfectly sane, and fully capable of managing his own affairs."

Sad Deed.—Two brothers named Rodgers, living in White county, Indiana, recently went out to hunt deer. Seeing some at a distance they separated, one brother taking one direction and the other another. When they arrived in the immediate vicinity of where they saw the game, one of the brothers discovered something croaking in the grass and willows, and, supposing it to be a deer, fired; a scream followed, he ran to the spot and found his brother a corpse. The ball had pierced him through the heart.

Protection in the United States and England.

A Voice from a Missionary.—A clergyman in the Southwest writes to us, as a postscript to a business letter:

"Please say to the Abolitionists at the North, and those who advise the fugitive slaves to resist, that, in the opinion of one who has been a missionary for more than fifteen years in the State of Mississippi, one half of my time being devoted to the instruction of the colored people, they are doing more to perpetuate slavery, and more damage to the slaves at the South, than all the world beside, and that I do regard them as the worst enemies the slave has upon earth. Will they think of this?" M.

The Cordon Murder.—*The Murderers discovered.*—We learn from a gentleman who came up yesterday afternoon from Chesterfield, that the full particulars of this most brutal murder have at length been developed, and that the fiends who were the principal actors are among the persons now confined in the Chesterfield jail. It will be recollect that shortly after the murder was committed, it was stated that a certain female in Delaware had intimated that she knew all about the matter, but all attempts to find out her whereabouts proved fruitless until a few days since, when it was ascertained that she was residing in New Jersey. On Friday last she was brought to Kent County, and upon her representation a man named Shaw was arrested in New Castle County, Delaware, and brought to Chesterfield on Saturday night last. On Sunday Shaw made a full confession, acknowledging that he was one of the party at Corden's house on the night of the murder; that he was induced to go there for plunder only; that Abt Taylor shot Mr. Corden from the outside, and also shot Mrs. Corden when she came into the yard; that Shelton entered the house and murdered Miss Corden, and afterwards went up stairs and killed Miss Webster—that although Murphy and himself were present during the time, neither of them had anything to do with the murder. He stated that he (Shaw) was bitterly opposed to the murderer. The statement of Shaw corroborates most of the facts alleged by Drummond, now in jail, although that individual varied his statements in regard to the details so much that his confession could hardly be credited. Drummond was not one of the party engaged in the murder, as he always strenuously asserted, and Shaw actually accused him of all participation.—*Balt. Amer.*

Boys Killed by an Elephant.—We learn that a lad was killed by a blow from the trunk of one of the elephants attached to Raymond & Co.'s Menagerie, in Derby, during the exhibition there on Wednesday.—As is frequently the case, a crowd of boys were feeding the animal with nuts, apples, &c., when the deceased, who was among the number, wantonly punctured the trunk with some sharp instrument which enraged the elephant. The keeper cautioned the lad to keep away after this occurred, or he might be injured; but no heed was given to the warning, and soon after he approached within reach of the elephant's trunk, from which he received a blow on the head which prostrated him, and soon caused his death.

New Haven Palladium of Friday.

Horrible Accident.—*A Man Ground to Powder!*—One of the most terrible accidents ever befel us to record, happened opposite this city about twelve o'clock yesterday, before last, in Wolfe's Newport Rolling-mill. A young man not more than seventeen years of age, named Christopher Hickman, while engaged in oiling the machinery, was caught between two heavy iron rollers, used for rolling iron, and passed through them with the rapidity of lightning! The body was completely ground to powder.—The flesh, bones and all were so divided into small fragments, that no one could recognize by sight that a few moments before they formed a human being, active and full of life! The sight was awfully heart-rending. Mr. Hickman was a young man universally esteemed in our sister-city.—*Cincinnati Commercial*, 23d ult.

Jealousy.—On Thursday afternoon, says the Boston Mail, the proprietors of Washington street were astonished out of their propriety by the appearance of a spirited horse and handsome buggy driven by a gentleman, seated alone, and hanging behind, with a nervous grasp upon the body of the carriage, a beautiful and elegantly dressed female. The gentleman drove along with the greatest nonchalance, holding the ribbons and guiding the horse like a "blood," as he is, at 7 or 8 miles an hour. The lady being stuck into her perilous and uncomfortable position with the courage and desperation of a feminine Spartan, as we have no doubt she is. The driver occasionally touched up his animal with the whip; and looked to the right and left with evident surprise at the sensation his elegant "turn out" was creating. On reaching Dock Square, the lady, exhausted with the effort of clinging to the vehicle, her dress torn and disarranged, lost her hold and fell upon the pavement.

She followed him, it appeared upon inquiry, fearing he was going out riding with another woman.—This is a rapid mode of acquiring a character!

Persecution.—The following is a literal copy of an information taken by a Justice of the Peace in Leavenworth, Kansas, elected because of his superior intelligence, it is to be presumed. The charge appears to have been for forgery and larceny:

"The said Wm. B. Astor, an incorporated merchant prince, Dr. Moffat, and Wm. B. Astor, are monopolizing nearly the whole of Broadway, both above and under ground. They are generally reported to be the rich & arist in the city.—Which is the wealthiest I can't say. It appears from a statement made by the deputy receiver of taxes, that Mr. Astor is possessed of property to the amount of \$2,500,000, and that his yearly taxes amount to the sum of \$100,000. What is all he is worth, Dr. Moffat is the richer man of the two; but the probability is, that Mr. Astor is worth over \$3,000,000. Dr. Moffat's dwelling house, with its out-buildings, is valued at \$180,000, and his other property in the city to the amount of over a million and a half. Besides this, he owns a Bank in Wall street, and farms almost innumerable, within a hundred miles of New York. His life pills and Phoenix Pills yield him a vast revenue, which, in addition to his rents and interest on money loaned, renders his income truly enormous. Stewart is said to be worth \$2,000,000. He does a business of over \$2,000,000 a year, which must yield an income of over \$200,000 per annum. Stewart is nearly 70 years of age, Astor is about 45, and Dr. Moffat is between 30 and 35 years old, so that the Dr. has the advantage of his rivals, most decidedly."

Female Medical College.—The second annual catalogue of this institution at Philadelphia, shows that it has now forty female students of Medicine, all of them being from Pennsylvania, except six, one of whom hails from England, two from Massachusetts, and one from each of the States of New York, Ohio, and Vermont.

From the New York Observer.

A Voice from a Missionary.—A clergyman in the Southwest writes to us, as a postscript to a business letter:

"Please say to the Abolitionists at the North, and those who advise the fugitive slaves to resist, that, in the opinion of one who has been a missionary for more than fifteen years in the State of Mississippi, one half of my time being devoted to the instruction of the colored people, they are doing more to perpetuate slavery, and more damage to the slaves at the South, than all the world beside, and that I do regard them as the worst enemies the slave has upon earth. Will they think of this?" M.

New York, May 27.

New York.—*The Cube Invaders have thus far been most unfortunate in their efforts to raise a force in the United States to take possession of the Island.*

German Festival—Extensive Riot and Bloodshed—Houses Demolished—Military Called out—The killed and Wounded.

The great portion of our German population passed the ferries to Hoboken yesterday, for the purpose of holding their May festival by a picnic in the Elysian fields.

A disturbance occurred during the afternoon, by some of the Rock or Short boys of New York and Hoboken, stealing some of the refreshments belonging to the Germans.

The battle continued about three hours with various success. During the affair a man named McCarty, the proprietor of a drinking saloon, fired two shots into the crowd, one of which wounded a German in the groin.

McCarty's house was completely demolished, and his wife and child, as well as himself, were seriously hurt. The Germans being more numerous at last drove their antagonists from the field. The latter were, however, reinforced by some Irish laborers, returning from work, and the affair was resumed. After the destruction of McCarty's house, the Germans pursued the enemy in the direction of the village, and various skirmishes took place, in which the Germans were still successful. All this time the women and children were screaming with terror, and running in all directions from the showers of stones that were flying. Many of them left their husbands and sweethearts behind, and made their way in the best manner they could to the Jersey Ferry. In one of these onslaughts the Germans beat a young man so dreadfully that he lay on the field for dead. The Germans with the white coats acted in concert by the sound of a horn.

Meantime, the "boys," reinforced by the Irish laborers, and by citizens of Hoboken, waited at Otto Cottage for the scattered and straggling parties of Germans as they came to the ferry. Those who were protected by women escaped, with some hisses, taunts and curses; but every German who had not a petticoat to defend him, particularly if he had a white coat, was knocked down and made a prisoner of, in many instances well beaten after he was arrested. Several wagons and omnibus loads of prisoners were sent to Bergen jail. The Germans in the rear finding what was going on ahead of them, hastened forward to the rescue, when a terrible battle commenced opposite to the office of the magistrate. Mr. Banning, corner of Washington and Newark streets.

The grocery of B. M. Gilmore & Co., had the doors and windows shattered to pieces, and stones were thrown into the store, of at least ten pounds weight. Almost every house down to the ferry was riddled, particularly Kope's and Corlett's, Mr. Lewis' and Mr. Wright's, on the opposite corner to Gilmore's. The Germans were now again victorious. Thus riot raged uncontrollable, with but one magistrate and two constables to oppose the torrent. The New York police were sent for, but refused, and at last, two military companies and a few men from Jersey City were obtained, but, before their arrival, the worst of the battle was over. About fifty of the rioters were arrested. It is stated that four were killed, but their names have not yet transpired. Among the wounded are Justice Banning, badly; Sheriff Wright, in the neck; Captain John Hickie, badly; Charles T. Clarke, a ship carpenter named Bridgeman, it is feared fatally, his skull having been fractured and his jugular vein cut; Mr. Shell, badly hurt; Mr. Heirs, severely wounded; Jacob Cook, found nearly dead; Wm. Moit, carrier of the Herald at Hoboken, severely wounded; a boy in a blacksmith's shop was also much injured.

Mount Vernon.—On Friday upwards of one hundred and twenty ladies and gentlemen visited Mount Vernon on board the splendid steamer Thomas Collyer. Among the passengers, we learn, was Mrs. Hamilton, the aged widow of Alexander Hamilton. This venerable lady was intimate with the Father of his Country long before the present century commenced; and now, more than half a century since his death, she visits his tomb.—*Washington Telegraph.*

Young Detroit Tribune.—The proceedings of this body, which sat in Philadelphia on the 12th, and adjourned on the 16th, are, in some respects, interesting.

About one hundred and twenty representatives of men Friends were in attendance.—The women's meeting was much larger.—The meeting was principally with a concern for the preservation of ancient testimonies, order, doctrine, principles, and discipline of the society.

Fire in Pittsburgh—Ticket Houses Burnt.

Pittsburgh, May 26—6 P. M.—A fire

broke out this afternoon in Hays' carpenter shop, on Union alley.

The building, together with the tools and contents, was entirely destroyed. The flames spread with great rapidity to Wiley street, destroying Mr. J. Hay's large brick dwelling, the large brick dwelling of Mr. R. Lafferty, and five frame buildings, owned by Messrs. McGuire, Barnes, Robinson and Stevenson.

The flames thence extended to Chatham street, destroying five houses, owned by Mr. Jacob Hays and Mr. Stevenson. The two brick houses were partially insured.

A Descriptive Name.—Manhattan, the name of the Island on which the city of New York stands, is taken from the name given by the Indians to the original Dutch settlement, and means the place where they all go drunk.

Early Meeting of Friends.—The proceedings of this body, which sat in Philadelphia on the 12th, and adjourned on the 16th, are, in some respects, interesting.

About one hundred and twenty representatives of men Friends were in attendance.—The women's meeting was much larger.—The meeting was principally with a concern for the preservation of ancient testimonies, order, doctrine, principles, and discipline of the society.

Yearly Meeting of Friends.—The proceedings of this body, which sat in Philadelphia on the 12th, and adjourned on the 16th, are, in some respects, interesting.

About one hundred and twenty representatives of men Friends were in attendance.—The women's meeting was much larger.—The meeting was principally with a concern for the preservation of ancient testimonies, order, doctrine, principles, and discipline of the society.

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The flames thence extended to Chatham street, destroying five houses, owned by Mr. Jacob Hays and Mr. Stevenson. The two brick houses were partially insured.

Memoriam.—prettend conversation with the "spirit world," "Rochester Knockings," and similar ridiculous impositions, were depreciated as totally unworthy of rational, intelligent beings, and Friends were warned to regard such superstitions with abhorrence.

Large Committee appointed a year ago on the subject of education was continued.

The report this year requested Friends

everywhere to exert their efforts to make all the Schools under the care of the Society equal to, and superior to, the public schools.

Friends everywhere were earnestly desirous

faithfully, consistently, and steadily to maintain their ancient testimony against slavery, and all its concomitant evils;

and as they had received Epistles from all the Yearly Meetings with which they correspond, the clerk was directed to embody this exercise in all the Epistles to other Yearly Meetings.

Importation Decision.—In the Supreme Court on Monday, Judge Coulter delivered an opinion in Sumner's appeal from Lancaster, to the effect:

1st. That under the act of 16th April, 1849, judgments or other liens upon property given to evade the act of 1848, entitled "an act to prevent preferences in assignments," are void;

2d. That knowledge of insolvency at the time of the judgment, &c., shall itself be evidence of an intent to evade the act;

3d. But, if the debtor be actually insolvent at the time of giving the judgment, but did not know it until afterwards, it shall hold good; so that the validity hangs upon the *siciter* of the *debtor* as to solvency or insolvency. The knowledge of the creditor is not important. Decree reversed. Stevens for appellant. Frazer contra.

Peace and War.—The cost of the Erie Railroad is equal to that of about 6 months' fighting the Mexicans. Just look at the difference in the permanent effect, the lasting influence of the two expenditures. The effect of the first has been to excite a spirit of restlessness and lawlessness which is now manifested in the Cuban enterprise, and in other equally discreditable undertakings.—The effect of the latter will be to increase the comforts of life, to redeem a wilderness to civilization, to unite a great people, to advance the civilization of a great country. We do not speak now of the immediate effects of the crimes, the blood, the demoralization, the untold and inconceivable horrors of war, but of the permanent and remote effects. If the same amount of money that has been spent in the world, during the first half of this century, in the arts of destruction, could for the remaining half be spent in the arts of peace, this globe would become an Eden such as preachers never described nor poet even imagined.

The Augsburg Gazette.—gives another

upon this subject, dated Constantinople, April 23d: "The Charge d'Affaires

of the United States, received

by the last French steamer, instructions to

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Indian Depredations.

A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Brownsville, Texas, complains very bitterly of the neglect of our Government to defend the people of that region against the Indians, and says that the predatory incursions of the savages into the settlements upon the frontier, has utterly destroyed a once thriving and valuable trade through Brownsville between the U. S. and Saltillo and Monterey, in Mexico.—Speaking of the hostilities of the savages, he says:

“Every arrival from the interior brings fresh accounts of outrage and murder committed upon the frontier population by the savages. From the other side of the river we have also frightful accounts. Two thousand Camanche Indians have crossed the river into Mexico, and have situated themselves on the borders of the Lake of Jace; whence they dispatch numbers of small predatory bands to pillage the defenceless people of that country—drive off their stock—burn their farms—and take the life of every living thing within their reach—excepting, perhaps, the young women and girls, whom they carry into captivity, and to whom death is even more welcome in any shape than the cruelty and suffering they are exposed to, and doomed to undergo.—The Camanche Indians are now completing a work they commenced years ago. A work of devastation is raging throughout the Texan and Mexican frontier.

As regards the business which is being destroyed in consequence of the unprotected condition of the country against the Indians, it is the opinion of the best informed merchants in that quarter, that a commerce worth several millions of dollars might and would be carried on with the inhabitants of the Mexican frontier, were life and property secure. The following extract gives a most melancholy picture of the state of things in Northern Mexico:

“Some gentlemen from Zacatecas, who bring late advices from Northern Mexico, inform us that all the country to the north of Zacatecas is so infested by these lawless depredators, that the whole population is terror-stricken, and that, unless immediate measures are adopted to arrest their devastating progress, the whole country, excepting the large cities, will become a waste, and the exclusive abode of the savage and of wild animals.

In consequence of the large number of Indians that have crossed the river into Mexico, (which by the by, may afford Texas some temporary relief,) many of the most respectable families are abandoning the “Haciendas,” and retiring to the City of Mexico, and other places of safety.

The Mexican border population are daily becoming poorer; not only do they make no profits, but they lose all they possess.

A Wild Man of the Woods.

The Memphis Inquirer gives an account of a wild man recently discovered in Arkansas. It appears that during March last, Mr. Hamilton, of Greene county, Arkansas, while out hunting with an acquaintance, observed a drove of cattle in a state of apparent alarm, evidently pursued by some dreaded enemy. Halting for the purpose, they discovered, as the animals fled by them, that they were followed by an animal bearing the unmistakable likeness of humanity.

He was of gigantic stature, the body being covered with hair, and the head with long locks that fairly enveloped his neck and shoulders. The wild man, after looking at them deliberately for a short time, turned, and ran away with great speed, leaping from twelve to fourteen feet at a time. His footprints measured thirteen inches each.

This singular creature, the Inquirer says, has long been known traditionally in St. Francis, Greene and Poinsett counties, Ark., sportsmen and hunters having described him seventeen years since. A planter indeed saw him very recently, but withheld this information lest he should not be credited, until the account of Mr. Hamilton and his friend placed the existence of the animal beyond cavil.

A great deal of interest is felt in the matter, by the inhabitants of that region, and various conjectures have been ventured in regard to him. The most generally entertained idea appears to be that he was a survivor of the earthquake which desolated that region in 1811. Thrown helpless upon the wilderness by that disaster, it is probable that he grew up in his savage state, until he now bears only the outward resemblance of humanity.

So well authenticated have now become the accounts of this creature, that an expedition is organizing in Memphis, by Col. David C. Cross and Dr. Sullivan, to scout for him.

Involuntary Suicide.—A Mr. Albert H. Hobb, aged about 39, and formerly a resident of Philadelphia, died a few weeks since in California from the effects of the salpate of morphine. He had been, it is said, in the habit of using the drug for the purpose of producing sleep, and on the occasion in question he retired to bed about 10 o'clock, after having taken one grain, and ordering the servant to return in an hour. At the time specified, the servant came back, and found him awake, when the deceased took about three grains more of the opiate, which produced death.

The Cresson Case.—It is generally known that Mr. Warden Cresson, of Philadelphia, while in Jerusalem, embraced the Jewish religion. On his return he was, at the instigation of his family, indicted before a jury of six persons, who returned a verdict that the said W. Cresson was insane, ordering his property to be placed in the hands of commissioners appointed for that purpose. Mr. Cresson, justly aggrieved at this decision, carried his case before the Court of Common Pleas. In this court, the case was pending before Judge King for five days; numerous depositions having been taken on both sides. After the charge of the Judge, the jury, in an hour, returned a verdict, “That the said Warden Cresson was perfectly sane, and fully capable of managing his own affairs.”

Sad Deed.—Two brothers named Rodgers, living in White county, Indiana, recently went out to hunt deer. Seeing some at a distance they separated, one brother taking one direction and the other another. When they arrived in the immediate vicinity of where they saw the game, one of the brothers discovered something croaking in the grass and willows, and, supposing it to be a deer, fired; a scream followed, he ran to the spot and found his brother a corpse. The ball had pierced him through the heart.

Protection in the United States and England.

We ask the attention of the public to the following letter from HENRY CLAY. In the venerable Statesman discusses the difference between the United States and England with reference to the question of Protection to Home Industry, and as usual does not discuss it in vain. The letter was addressed to Messrs. D. Simons & Co., of New York, who had sent Mr. Clay a present of some of their manufactures:

ASHLAND, Monday, April 28, 1851.

GENTLEMEN:—Prior to my reaching home, your favor of the 12th inst., arrived here, and I have since safely received the case, containing two axes and the hatchets, which you have done me the favor to present to me. I beg your acceptance of my cordial thanks and warm acknowledgments for them. Nothing could exceed the beauty and excellence of their finish, and this praise is due both to the handles and to the axes and hatchets. Such is their neatness that while they are admirably adapted to the practical purposes for which they are intended, they will form not unsuitable ornaments for the table of a parlor. I am very glad to hear that you have sent specimens of your manufacture to the great exhibition which is to take place in London next month.

They will, I have no doubt, defy all competition abroad, as the American axe has done all foreign competition in our own country. I am much gratified to learn from you that this branch of American manufacture is carried on with such success as to need no protection.

Such fortunately is the case with many other branches, and if the Tariff could be taken up in a calm, moderate, national spirit, I have no doubt that a just measure of protection might be accorded to the few objects of native industry requiring it, without prejudice to any interest.

England, by her great advancement in the arts and civilization, and from the fact of our having originated from her, and from the very great extent of our commercial intercourse with her, exercises a large, perhaps too large an influence upon our councils by her example. Hence her doctrines of free trade have been imported, as extensively as her merchandise, and are prevailing to a degree which those who have adopted them, will I think find it necessary to limit or modify. The condition of England is widely different from that of the United States, in respect to industrial pursuits. There the perfection to which manufacture have been carried by great skill, abundant Capital, cheap labor and long experience, renders protection unnecessary.—They can safely encounter any competition at home or abroad. It is different with the English agriculture, that is supposed to need protection against foreign competition by eminent English statesmen, and a struggle is now in progress in England upon that question, between the population of the Cities and that of the country. The reverse is our condition in the United States. Here our agriculture needs no protection, but a few branches of our manufacture require, for a limited period, a reasonable and moderate degree of it; with such encouragement they will at no distant day, attain a maturity and perfection which will enable them to vie with those of any other country; and, in the meantime, we should avoid those revulsions in Commerce and monetary affairs, which there is too much reason to apprehend may result from their discovery, as the animals fled by them, that they were followed by an animal bearing the unmistakable likeness of humanity.

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I pray you, gentlemen, also to accept my grateful acknowledgments for the sentiments of personal regard, attachment and confidence which you do me the honor to entertain toward me.

Yours, with great respect, your friend and obedient servant,

H. CLAY.
Messrs. D. Simons & Co., New York.

A Railroad Salute.—The New York Commercial Advertiser, in its account of the late excursions from Piermont to Dunkirk, gives the following description of a new salute, which is, we believe, original with the Erie Railroad:

“At Piermont, Delaware, and Susquehanna, a novel and spirited reception was given to the party. The spare locomotives were arranged, at a few yards distant from each other, on the rails on each side of the track on which we travelled, and as we passed between them gave us a regular *fanfare*, or steam cannonade. Such an agony of sounds, such a thrilling welcome we never listened to. Though shrill and piercing it was certainly exhilarating beyond all description. At first one ‘kinder’ shrank from it as an anti-cold-water-cure man would from the shock of the showerbath; but, after the first momentary revulsion, he was soon at ease again.

She followed him, it appeared upon inquiry, fearing he was going out riding with another woman. This is a rapid mode of acquiring a character!

Persecution.—The following is a literal copy of an information taken by a Justice of the Peace in Bembin county, elected because of his superior intelligence, it is to be presumed. The charge appears to have been for forgery and larceny:

“The said _____, of the town of _____, in the State of _____, was indicted before a jury of six persons, who returned a verdict that the said W. Cresson was insane, ordering his property to be placed in the hands of commissioners appointed for that purpose. Mr. Cresson, justly aggrieved at this decision, carried his case before the Court of Common Pleas. In this court, the case was pending before Judge King for five days; numerous depositions having been taken on both sides. After the charge of the Judge, the jury, in an hour, returned a verdict, ‘That the said Warden Cresson was perfectly sane, and fully capable of managing his own affairs.’

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Female Medical College.—The second annual catalogue of this institution at Philadelphia, shows that it has now forty female students of Medicine, all of them being from Pennsylvania, except six, one of whom hails from England, two from Massachusetts, and one from each of the States of New York, Ohio, and Vermont.

A man in Licking county, Ohio, sued his wife's father for services rendered by the wife to her father before her marriage.

The Dr. has the advantage of his rival,

From the New York Observer.

A Voice from a Missionary.—A clergyman in the Southwest writes to us, as a postscript to a business letter:

“Please say to the Abolitionists at the North, and those who advise the fugitive slaves to resist, that, in the opinion of one who has been a missionary for more than fifteen years in the State of Mississippi, one half of my time being devoted to the instruction of the colored people, they are doing more to perpetuate slavery, and more damage to the slaves at the South, than all the world beside, and that I do regard them as the worst enemies the slave has upon earth. Will they think of this?” M.

The Cordon Murder.—The Murderers discovered.

We learn from a gentleman who came up yesterday afternoon from Chesterfield, that the full particulars of this most brutal murder have at length been developed, and that the fiends who were the principal actors are among the persons now confined in the Chesterfield jail. It will be recollect that shortly after the murder was committed, it was stated that a certain female in Delaware had intimated that she knew all about the matter, but all attempts to find out her whereabouts proved fruitless until a few days since, when it was ascertained that she was residing in New Jersey.

On Friday last she was brought to Kent County, and upon her representation a man named Shaw was arrested in New Castle County, Delaware, and brought to Chesterfield on Saturday night last. On Sunday Shaw made a full confession, acknowledging that he was one of the party at Corden's house on the night of the murder; that he was induced to go there for plunder only; that Abt Taylor shot Mr. Corden from the outside, and also shot Mrs. Corden when she came into the yard; that Shelton entered the house and murdered Miss Corden, and afterwards went up stairs and killed Miss Webster—that although Murphy and himself were present during the time, neither of them had anything to do with the murder. He stated that he (Shaw) was bitterly opposed to the murderer. The statement of Shaw corroborates most of the facts alleged by Drummond, now in jail, although that individual varied his statements in regard to the details so much that his confession could hardly be credited. Drummond was not one of the party engaged in the murder, as he always strenuously asserted, and Shaw actually acquits him of all participation.—*Balt. Amer.*

Boy Killed by an Elephant.—We learn that a lad was killed by a blow from the trunk of one of the elephants attached to Raymond & Co.'s Menagerie, in Derby, during the exhibition there on Wednesday. As is frequently the case, a crowd of boys were feeding the animal with nuts, apples, &c., when the deceased, who was among the number, wantonly punctured the trunk with some sharp instrument which enraged the elephant. The keeper cautioned the lad to keep away from this, or he might be injured; but no heed was given to the warning, and soon after he approached within reach of the elephant's trunk, from which he received a blow on the head which prostrated him, and soon caused his death.

New Haven Palladium of Friday.

Horrible Accident.—A Man Ground to Powder!—One of the most terrible accidents ever befall us to record, happened opposite this city about twelve o'clock yesterday, before last, in Wolfe's Newport Rolling-mill. A young man not more than seventeen years of age, named Christopher Hickman, while engaged in oiling the machinery, was caught between two heavy iron rollers, used for rolling iron, and passed through them with the rapidity of lightning! The body was completely ground to powder!

The flesh, bones and all were so divided into small fragments, that no one could recognize by sight that a few moments before they formed a human being, active and full of life! The sight was awfully heart-rending. Mr. Hickman was a young man universally esteemed in our sister-city.—*Cincinnati Commercial*, 23d ult.

Justice Banning.—Justice Banning, badly, in the spirit world, Rochester knockings, and similar ridiculous impositions, were depreciated as totally unworthy of rational, intelligent beings, and Friends were warned to regard such superstitions with abhorrence.

Young Vernon.—On Friday upwards of one hundred and twenty ladies and gentlemen visited Mount Vernon on board the splendid steamer Thomas Collyer. Among the passengers we learn, was Mrs. Hamilton, the aged widow of Alexander Hamilton. This venerable lady was intimate with the Father of his Country long before the present century commenced; and now, more than half a century since his death, she visits his tomb.—*Washington Telegraph*.

A Dispatch from Springfield, Illinois.—A dispatch from Springfield, Illinois, dated May 15, says:—“The cholera has made its appearance amongst us very suddenly. Four deaths during the last thirty-six hours, and several new cases this afternoon. It is on the increase.”

There is a long article in the Valley Farmer, by which it is established beyond question that sweet oil occasionally rubbed over bedsteads, chair boards, &c., will effectively prevent the appearance of bedbugs.—We deem it unnecessary to publish the evidence of the efficiency of this cheap and agreeable preventative of the nuisance in question. The reader will take our word that it is conclusive.

Unprecedented.—The packet ship Tomawanda, belonging to the Liverpool line of the Messrs. Cope, which arrived at Philadelphia on Sunday, with nearly eight hundred persons on board, made an unprecedented voyage, from the fact that no cases of death, or even of sickness, occurred during the passage, which occupied thirty-six days.

The Horse Market.—Cincinnati has of late years become the greatest horse market in the world. It is the point at which horsemen and drovers from all regions concentrate for the collection of their stock. The Mexican war drained the country of an immense number, which have never found their way back to the States. This may account for the present extravagant prices at which the animal is rating in this market.

The Ministry has at length decided on the fate of the refugees.—The Porte has accordingly declared that it assumes the obligation of retaining in custody Kosssuth, his wife, Count Bathory, Nicolaus and M. Perez, Asbath, Gyurman, Luley and Wisocky, and makes their fate dependent on further transactions with Austria. In order to effect the release of the others, an official is to be despatched next week to Kubatin, and superintend their surrender to the Turkish Commissioner. They will then be brought to Genulik in a Turkish vessel, which will deliver them in the Dardanelles to an American or English ship of war.

At the same time, those refugees whose banishment has been demanded by Austria, especially Dolocai and Vai, will be banished from this place. Austria has thus obtained nearly all she asked.

The Augsburg Gazette gives another account upon this subject, dated Constantinople, April 23d: “The Charge d'Affaires of the United States, received, by the last French steamer, instructions to apprise the Dervish that the frigate dispatched by the American Government to receive the Hungarian refugees, would soon arrive

—but that the Dervish had not yet come to any conclusion upon the subject of this communication.”

Turning Turk.—The Boston Post thinks the matter of Turkish trowsers for the ladies, settled beyond the possibility of alteration. The wives of “two of the most respectable citizens” of Kenosha, Wisconsin, have appeared in short dresses and pantaloons. “*C'est fini complet!*” The following paragraph is from the Hartford Courant of Monday:

Several ladies appeared in our streets on Saturday with pantaloons, short dresses and flats. As it was the first appearance in this city of this new costume it naturally attracted much attention.

Four acquaintances of the lady who appeared in Boston on Saturday, in the trowsers, are having dresses made in which to come out very soon. The new dress has also appeared at Cleveland, Ohio, and is much approved.

Mrs. Miller, the daughter of Gerrit Smith, has appeared in the trowsers at Albany, exciting some of that ridicule which

in view of all this it has been suggested that perhaps the gentlemen may consider themselves equally entitled with the ladies to turn Turk, and assume the privilege of a plurality of wives. So, one innovation but leads to another.

Governor of Virginia.—It is a singular feature in the present Constitution of Virginia, that the powers of the Governor cease the very moment he passes beyond the limits of the city of Richmond; or, in the language of the Constitution, so he leaves the “seat of Government.”

Boys Shot by a Woman.—A boy, 15 years old, who, with others, was stoning a house of ill-fame at Beaver, Pa., on Friday last, was instantly shot dead by one of the female inmates, who came out with a gun.

New York, May 27.

German Festival—Extensive Riot and Bloodshed—Houses Demolished—Military Called out—The killed and Wounded.

The great portion of our German population passed the ferries to Hoboken yesterday, for the purpose of holding their May festival by a picnic in the Elysian fields. A disturbance occurred during the afternoon, by some of the Rock or Short boys of New York and Hoboken, stealing some of the refreshments belonging to the Germans, the battle continued about three hours with various success. During the affair a man named McCarty, the proprietor of a drinking saloon, fired two shots into the crowd, one of which wounded a German in the groin.

McCarty's house was completely demolished, and his wife and child, as well as himself, were seriously hurt. The Germans being more numerous at last drove their antagonists from the field. The latter were, however, reinforced by some Irish laborers, returning from work, and the affray was resumed. After squandering their funds and beguiling the citizens, have become disheartened and dispersed, supposing the original plan of the invasion abandoned.—The Revenue Cutter Tazey is still on the Florida coast, watching the movements of certain suspected parties.

The Cotton Factory

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, June 26, 1851.

An Apprentice to learn
the Printing business, will be re-
sponsible at this Office. None need apply but
such as are active, and of steady habits.
An early application is desired.

WHIG COUNTY TICKET.

Associate Judge.

SAMUEL H. RUSSELL,

JOHN MCINNITY,

Assembly.

DR. DAVID MELLINGER,

Providence.

WILLIAM H. PAXTON,

Reverend Recorder.

DR. JAMES RICHARD,

Reverend Recorder.

DR. EDEN MORRIS,

Treasurer.

THOMAS WARREN,

Sheriff.

JOHN SCOTT,

Coroner.

DR. H. W. CAUFERMAN,

Commissioner.

ABRAHAM REEVER,

Director of the Poor.

JAMES RICHARD,

Attorney.

ANDREW MARSHALL, Jr.

Attorney.

FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE,

DR. DANIEL DURKEE.

Whig Ticket.

We are pleased to learn that the Ticket settled on Monday last gives very general satisfaction. It is considered, and very truly, a "good" Ticket, the gentlemen upon it being generally esteemed for their worth and firm Whig principles. The election of Governor this fall, will add considerable importance to the contest, and we have every reason to believe that the "Young Guard" will roll up a majority for Gov. Johnston and the whole Ticket, worthy of its brightest days.

It will be seen by a card in our paper to-day, that our present excellent President Judge, Hon. D. DURKEE, is a candidate for re-election. The Judge is very popular among us, and deservedly so; and will receive a very large vote from members of both political parties. We do not expect, indeed, that he will have an opponent at all.

There is a great deal of warm feeling among our Maryland neighbors in regard to their new Constitution, for the adoption or rejection of which they are to vote on Wednesday next.

The special election in twelve Senatorial districts in the State of New York, on Tuesday last, resulted in the choice of three Whigs, so far as heard from, which is a loss of that number to the democrats. This gives the Whigs a sufficient majority in the Senate to pass the \$3,000,000 Erie Canal engagement bill, which the twelve democratic Senators from these districts, some time since, prevented the passage of, by resigning and bringing the session to a termination.

The special election for Representatives in Congress from the three vacant districts in Massachusetts has resulted in the choice of two Whigs and one Free-soil Democrat, viz: Benjamin Thompson and John Z. Goodrich, Whigs, and Robert Renton, Jr., who, having been for some time the regular candidate of the Democrats, was several weeks ago also formally nominated by the Free-soilers. A few days previous to the election a "National Democrat" was put in the field against him, but he received only five or six hundred votes. Mr. Thompson comes from the fourth district, formerly represented by Mr. Palfrey, and which was represented during the whole of the last Congress in consequence of a majority of the voters being unable to agree in the choice of a member.

The appropriate and handsome manner in which the President of the U. States replied to the many addresses that were made to him, during his recent visit to the North, gives us a very favorable idea of his abilities and discretion. These addresses were made without previous notice, and the President's responses were impromptu; and yet they were all well expressed and to the point. We learn, also, that the personal bearing and deportment of the President throughout the entire journey were such as to command the respect of all who saw him, and in many instances to make him warm friends. We are not surprised at this, because all who have approached Mr. Fillmore, since his accession to office, have attested their testimony as to his courteous manners, and the gravity and propriety of his deportment, with his fellow-citizens.

A gang of counterfeiters have for months infested the border counties of New York and Pennsylvania; their headquarters being at Lancaster, Pa. Five of the gang have been arrested, and their spurious bills and plates taken. They are supposed to be a branch of the Michigan confederates, and to have confederates in other States.

Thomas C. Hamby, Esq. of York, left for California, on Monday morning last, where he will devote himself to the pursuit of his profession as a lawyer.

One of Gettysburg's Powder Mills, at Wilmington, Del., blew up on Tuesday, killing Thomas Ayerette and John Bush, dangerously wounding two others, and slightly injuring another man. The loss is \$4,000, upon which there is a small insurance.

Patents to the Herdster.—In the late of Syria alone it is computed that 10,000 able bodied persons, not needed to till, are at this time without work, without food, and

RESOLUTIONS.

The following were the resolutions adopted by the Whig County Convention on Monday last:

WHEREAS, the Judges of our Courts are now, for the first time, to be chosen by the people through the ballot-box; and, whereas, while we hold it to be the duty of every citizen to exercise the right of suffrage, we maintain that Judges who are willing to throw aside the dignity and purity which belong to their station, and mingle in the political contests of the day, are unfit to administer justice with impartiality;—and, whereas, the Hon. DANIEL DURKEE, who for so many years has filled the office of President Judge of this Judicial District, with acknowledged ability and soundness, has never disgraced the seat he occupies by descending into the political arena, and all in partisan warfare, but has uniformly preserved a propriety of conduct and neutrality, highly becoming his position;—and whereas, he has consented to become a candidate before the people for the office of President Judge: Therefore we resolve:

1. That this Convention bears testimony to the ability and qualifications of the Hon. DANIEL DURKEE, and from their knowledge of his judicial career, obtained by attention upon his Courts, they pronounce him a learned, accurate, and impartial Judge on the bench—a sound and cautious

guardian of the law, and a safe administrator of justice—enjoying the confidence of the citizens of Adams County, generally.

2. That concerning the general character of the citizens of this County, the Judge DURKEE shall be continued as the President Judge of the District, and that certain feelings should not control the selection of the candidate for that office, but express their entire confidence in Judge Durkee, approve the announcement made of his being a candidate, above all party preferences; and commend it to the favor of every friend of the Country.

Resolved, 1st. That the Whigs of Adams County, whose representatives we are, once more declare their admiration of the character and services, civil as well as military, of that distinguished and successful commander, WINFIELD SCOTT, and, (as they have repeatedly done, in former years,) again express their preference for him over all other candidates for the next Presidency.

2d. That MILLARD FILLMORE, by the energy and decision of character, combined with the skill and talents he has displayed in the administration of our national affairs, has shown himself equal to every emergency and ready for every foe.

3d. That we join our cheerful testimony to that of our political friends throughout the State, in approving the administration of the faithful, efficient and popular Governor of this Commonwealth, WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON. Honoring him for the firmness he has ever manifested in the discharge of his official duties—testifying to his great popularity among us, as the best Governor Pennsylvania has ever had—and anxious to stand by a public servant so faithful—the Delegates this day chosen to represent us in the Lancaster Convention are instructed to insist upon and support the nomination of Governor JOHNSTON for the office he so worthily fills.

4th. That under a banner inscribed with the names of "SCOTT & JOHNSTON" Pennsylvania should, and we believe will, marshal a political host in the approaching canvass that can meet and conquer all the forces that can be arrayed against them.

5th. That we invoke union of sentiment and action on the part of our Whig friends, generally, and especially in our own County, in entering upon the campaign now opening, and as we hope for success would secure all personal and factional differences should be buried and forgotten. Victory, and not spoils, should be our stimulant, our principle, and it is axeminded should merge every selfish incentive to effort, and thus fortify us all to triumph.

6th. That Union in the Whigs of the "Young Guard" is a certain guarantee to success in any political contest, and likewise in the studied aim of the leaders of Locomotives to distract and divide us.—That the ticket this day nominated is worthy of the support of every Whig, and as such we present it, determined to labor for it ourselves, and claiming for it the zealous favor of the friends of "SCOTT AND JOHNSTON."

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The Chairman of the County Convention announced the names of the following gentlemen, to compose the County Committee for the ensuing year:

A. R. Stevenson, Gettysburg; D. A. Buehler, " J. G. Reed, " S. S. McCreary, " A. Heintzelman, Franklin; Wm. D. Himes, Oxford; J. A. Gardner, Huntington; G. H. Binder, Hamilton; John Eiker, Hamilton; William Jones, Reading; Joseph Fink, Mountjoy.

The Delegates to the Lancaster Convention, (Col. PAXTON and Gen. RICHARD,) were authorized to appoint substitutes if necessary.

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THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Indian Depredations.

A correspondent of the New York *Inquirer*, writing from Brownsville, Texas, complains very bitterly of the neglect of our Government to defend the people of that region against the Indians, and says that the predatory incursions of the savages into the settlements upon the frontier, has utterly destroyed a once thriving and valuable trade through Brownsville between the U. States and Saltillo and Monterey, in Mexico.—Speaking of the hostilities of the savages, he says:

ASHLAND, Monday, April 28, 1851.

GENTLEMEN:—Prior to my reaching home, your favor of the 12th inst., arrived here, and I have since safely received the case, containing two axes and the hatchets which you have done me the favor to present to me. I beg your acceptance of my cordial thanks and warm acknowledgments for them. Nothing could exceed the beauty and excellence of their finish, and this praise is due both to the handles and to the axes and hatchets. Such is their neatness that while they are admirably adapted to the practical purposes for which they are intended, they will form not unsuitable ornaments for the table of a parlor. I am very glad to hear that you have sent specimens of your manufacture to the great exhibition which is to take place in London next month.

They will, I have no doubt, defy all competition abroad, as the American axe has defied all foreign competition in our own country.

I am much gratified to learn from you that this branch of American manufacture is carried on with such success as to need no protection.

Such fortunately is the case with many other branches, and if the Tariff could be taken up in a calm, moderate, national spirit, I have no doubt that a just measure of protection might be accorded to the few objects of native industry requiring it, without prejudice to any interest.

England, by her great advancement in the arts and civilization, and from the fact of our having originated from her, and from the very great extent of our commercial intercourse with her, exercises a large, perhaps too large an influence upon our councils by her example. Hence her doctrines of free trade have been adopted, as extensively as her merchandise, and are prevailing to a degree which those who have adopted them, will I think find it necessary to limit or modify. The condition of England is widely different from that of the United States, in respect to industrial pursuits. There the perfection to which manufactures have been carried by great skill, abundant Capital, cheap labor and long experience, renders protection unnecessary.—They can safely encounter any competition at home or abroad. It is different with the English agriculture, that is supposed to need protection against foreign competition, by eminent English statesmen, and a struggle is now in progress in England upon that question, between the population of the Cities and that of the country. The reverse is our condition in the United States. Here our agriculture needs no protection, but a few branches of our manufactures require, for a limited period, a reasonable and moderate degree of it, with such encouragement they will at no distant day, attain a maturity and perfection which would enable them to vie with those of any other country; and, in the meantime, we should avoid those revulsions in Commerce and monetary affairs, which there is too much reason to apprehend may result from too free and unrestricted an importation of foreign merchandise.

I am greatly obliged by your kind and friendly offer to fill the case which you have sent me with new tools when these which I have received have worn out. I believe that I shall hardly have occasion to avail myself of your goodness, as these will last me as long as I shall live.

I pray you, gentlemen, also to accept my grateful acknowledgments for the sentiments of personal regard, attachment and confidence which you do me the honor to entertain toward me.

I am, with great respect, your friend and obedient servant,

H. CLAY.
Messrs. D. Simmons & Co., New York.

A Railroad State.—The New York Commercial Advertiser, in its account of the late excursions from Piermont to Dunkirk, gives the following description of a new salute, which is, we believe, original with the Erie Railroad:

Hoover's Accident.—A Man Ground to Powder!—One of the most horrible accidents it ever befel us to record, happened opposite this city about twelve o'clock night before last, in Wolfe's Newport Rolling-mill. A young man not more than seventeen years of age, named Christopher Hickman, while engaged in oiling the machinery, was caught between two heavy iron rollers, used for rolling iron, and passed through them with the rapidity of lightning! The body was completely ground to powder.

The flesh, bones and all were so divided into small fragments, that no one could recognize by sight that a few moments before they formed a human being, active and full of life! The sight was awfully heart-rending.

Mr. Hickman was a young man universally esteemed in our sister city.—*Cincinnati Commercial*, 23d ult.

Jealousy.—On Thursday afternoon, says the Boston Mail, the promenaders of Washington street were astonished out of their propriety by the appearance of a spirited horse and handsome buggy driven by a gentleman, seated alone, and hanging behind, with a nervous grasp upon the body of the carriage, a beautiful and elegantly dressed female. The gentleman drove along with the greatest nonchalance, holding the ribbons and guiding the horse like a "blood," as he is, at 7 or 8 miles gait. The lady held back to her perilous and uncomfortable position with the courage and desperation of a feminine Spartan, as we have no doubt she is. The driver occasionally touched up his animal with the whip; and looked to the right and left with evident surprise at the sensation his elegant "turn out" was creating. On reaching Dock Square, the lady, exhausted with the effort of clinging to the vehicle, her dress torn and disarranged, lost her hold and fell upon the pavement.

She followed him, it appeared upon inquiry, fearing he was going out riding with another woman.—This is a rapid mode of acquiring a character!

Proprietary.—The following is a literal copy of an information taken by a Justice of the Peace in Dauphin county, elected to the office of Commissioner in the matter of locomotive power. We beg leave to christen it the Erie Railroad Salute:

*"At Piermont, Delaware, and Susquehanna, a novel and spirited reception was given to the party. The space locomotives were arranged at a few yards distant from each other, on the rails on each side of the track on which we travelled, and as we passed between them gave us a regular *à la juive*, or steam cannonade. Such an agony of sounds, such a thrilling welcome we never listened to. Though shrill and piercing, it was certainly exhilarating beyond all description. At first one kindred shrank from it as the shock of a shower-bath; but after the first momentary revulsion or vibration of nerves, the continuous, shrill, crashing, ringing, impetuous, screaming roar, positively forced one into excitement, and seemed to sweep the train with accelerated velocity. The idea was a happy one; not alone because it helped to make a noise about the excursion, but also because it gave evidence of the vast resources of the company in the matter of locomotive power. We beg leave to christen it the Erie Railroad Salute."*

Preparing for the Storm.—A correspondent of the Independent, writing from Charleston, says that the business men of South Carolina, and particularly of that city, foresee rain in the efforts of the Secessionists, and would be glad to avert the evil, but they find themselves in a small minority, and their influence with the wily politicians but small. They are preparing for the storm which they declare to be inevitable, some by so shaping their business as to meet the day with but little at stake, while others are renting houses in Augusta and Savannah, with the intention of removing from the kingdom of South Carolina into the United States. The writer was told that five stores had been engaged in Augusta by Charleston merchants to this end.

Female Medical College.—The second annual catalogue of this institution at Philadelphia, shows that it has now forty female students of Medicine, all of them being from Pennsylvania, except six, one of whom hails from England, two from Massachusetts, and one from each of the States of New York, Ohio, and Vermont.

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Sad Deer Hunt.—Two brothers named Rodgers, living in White county, Indiana, recently went out to hunt deer. Seeing some at a distance they separated, one brother taking one direction and the other another. When they arrived in the immediate vicinity of where they saw the game, one of the brothers discovered something crowding in the grass and willows, and, supposing it to be a deer, fired; a scream followed, he ran to the spot and found his brother a corpse. The ball had pierced him through the heart.

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We are with them—bending o'er them—
And the Soul in sorrow saith,
"Would that I had passed before them,
To the darkness that is Death!"

They are sleeping, coldly sleeping,
In the grave—yard still and lone,
Where the winds, above them sweeping,
Make a melancholy moan.

"Thickly round us—darkly o'er us—
Is the pall of sorrow thrown,
And our heart-beats make the chorus
Of that melancholy moan.

They are waking, brightly waking,
From the slumbers of the tomb,
And, evoked by light, forsaking
Its impenetrable gloom.

They are rising—they have risen—
And their spirit-forms are clashing
In the darkness of Death's prison,
The impenetrable gloom.

They are passing, upward passing,
Dearest beings of our love,
And their spirit-forms are clashing
In the beautiful above.

There we see them—there we hear them—
Through our dreams they ever move,
And we long to be near them,
In the beautiful above.

They are going, gently going,
In their angel robes to stand,
Where the River of Life is flowing
In the far-off distant land.

We shall mourn them—we shall miss 'em—
From our broken little hand;
But our souls shall still care for them,
In the far-off Silent Land.

They are singing, sweetly singing,
Far beyond the vale of Night—
Where the angel-harps are ringing,
And the Day is ever bright.

We can love them—can greet them—
From this land of dimmer light,
Till God takes us hence to meet them
Where the day is ever bright.

GIVE EVERY DAY.

Let us give something every day
For one another's meal;

A word, to make the gloomy gay,
Or the crushed spirit heal;

A look, that to the heart will speak
Of him that's poor and old;

A tear for her, o'er whose wan cheek
Full many a stream has rolled.

The object of our love and care,
In every path we see—

And when they ask a simple prayer,
Oh! shall we selfish be,

And turn away with haughty trust,
As if the God above

Were partial to our pampered dust,
And only did us love?

Let us give something every day
To comfort and to cheer;

It's not for gold alone they pray.

Whose cross fall on the car:

They ask for kindness in our speech.

A tenderness of heart—

That to the innocent soul will reach.

And warmth and life impart.

We all can give—the poor—the weak.

And be an angel guest;

How small a thing—smile—to speak;

And make the wretched blest!

These favors let us all bestow,

And scatter joy abroad.

And make the rales of sorrow glow,

With the sweet smiles of God!

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"Neighbor Dood, thou knowest me not, if thou thinkst I would harm a hair on thy heifer's back. She is in my barn-yard, and not even a blow has been struck her, where there can get her at any time. I know thee shot my filly; but the evil one prompted thee to do it; and I lay no evil in my heart against my neighbors. I come to tell thee where thy heifer is, and now I'll go home."

Lawson rose from his chair, and was about to descend the steps, when he was stopped by Watt, who hastily asked,

"What was your filly worth?"

"One hundred dollars is what I asked for her," replied Lawson.

"Wait a moment," and Dood went into the house, from whence he soon returned holding some gold in his hand. "Here's the price of your filly; and hereafter let there be a pleasantness between us."

Lawson mounted his horse, and rode home with a lighter heart, and from that day to this Dood has been as good a neighbor as one could wish to have; being completely reformed by the RETURNING GOOD.

—Cin. Colum.

Elegance in dress is cheap and simple.

What it costs a man for tobacco, who uses it, is sufficient, if added to the present cost of his clothing, to dress him with elegance.

A few more shillings a yard for cloth, the work of a tasteful tailor, a decent regard to the prevailing mode, and a certain neatness and simplicity, are all! Elegance is never gaudy, never *outre*, never out of fashion, nor in the extreme of fashion. It allows of a few ornaments, no studied display. The difference of a single dollar in an article of dress, may make the whole distinction between elegance and vulgarity.

A single tawdry ornament may spoil the effect of the best tailor's workmanship. The slightest eccentricity of cut betrays the inborn rawdy.

GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1851.

NO. 30.

From the Lancaster Farm Journal.

Line.

The use of lime as a fertilizing substance for land, has been long known, in many parts of the country, and has been brought to great perfection. There is, however, great difficulty in the practical use of this valuable manure, as no universal rule can be adopted for its application. For instance, the quantity must be graduated, according to the character of the soil, and the neglect of this fact alone has produced the greatest difficulty. Deep soil, filled with vegetable matter, will take three times more lime, than should be applied to thin soil, containing a much more limited quantity. Then again, wet land will bear a much greater proportion than dry. The only safe rule to adopt is, for every man to experiment for himself, and after understanding the high nature of lime and the character of his soil, he cannot go astray. It is very common to hear farmers, who have been induced to use lime, say that their land has received no benefit from it. The problem is, easily solved—they did not know how to use it.

I have tried upon my land, for several years, various experiments, and have constantly become wiser in the mode of using it. I have never failed to find that my land was most materially benefited by it, and I feel great confidence in recommending it to others. I shall proceed, very briefly, to give my views of the character and efficacy of lime, as a manure. I will state in the first place, that the use of this manure is so imperfectly understood, as well as the office which it performs, that it is proper to place it in a practical form.

Character.

A man's moral worth is not to be graduated by his negative virtues—the evil he merely refrains from doing—but by the amount of temptation he overcomes. He is not to be judged by defeats alone, but also by his victories. Many a man passes through life without a spot on his character, who, notwithstanding, never struggled so bravely as he who fell and was disgraced. The latter may have called to his aid more principle, resisted more evil before he yielded, than the former, either from circumstances or his physical constitution, was ever called to do.

It would be as unnatural, it would require as great an effort, for the cold, phlegmatic, wild and headlong, as for the fiery and tempestuous man to become quiet and emotionless. Victory is nothing. It depends upon the nature of the conflict, and the odds overcome. Greater generalship, cooler bravery, and loftier effort may be shown in one defeat than in a hundred victories. We have no patience with those moralists of mere animal organization, who place the finest wrought spirits God ever let visit the earth, on their iron bedstead, and stretch and clip according to the simple rule of long measure. A higher and juster standard is needed.

Milk Rooms in Cellars.

Farmers about to build a dwelling, should know, that by carrying up a large fire in the chimney's back from the cellar, and having a window or two opening to the house, out of the cellar, they can have as good a milk room under their houses as could be made over a spring that may be 200 yards or one-fourth of a mile off, which is no unpleasant to go to in bad weather, especially by the female portion of the family.

The floor should be flagged with stone, as they can be kept sweeter or colder than even cement or brick, which absorb "spilt milk," and thus taint the atmosphere.

The walls and ceilings should be plastered, to prevent white-washing and cleansing. Nothing but milk and cream should be kept in the room, as a pure atmosphere for cream to rise in, is absolutely essential for the making of sweet butter.

What is needed to have a cool, sweet cellar, is a current of air, which will be secured by the aforesaid fire and open windows, as a strong current of air is at least ten degrees colder than the same air at rest.

Farmers ought to know that churning can be done with any good churn from ten to fifteen minutes, as well in winter as in summer, by having the temperature of the cream right, say fifty-eight to sixty degrees. The temperature of an ordinary sitting or living room in winter, to be comfortable, is sixty-five to sixty-eight degrees, and a closet opening into such a room would be the best place to keep the pot in winter. In summer the cream can be readily induced to the right temperature, by breaking up clean pieces of ice and putting it into the churn.

A thermometer, which is necessary to regulate these matters, costs but one dollar, and such an investment every farmer ought to make, who has churning to do, and thus save labor and time, which is money—and make this much dreaded part of the farmer's wife and daughters' much pleasanter and easier—and for this I know they will thank your modest correspondent if they knew him.—Lewis County Republic.

Extraordinary things: a hog, for you first kill him and then cure him; a cord of wood, for you first cut it down and then eat it up; a pumpkin, for when you throw it up it will come down—a squash: settling accounts, for you pay up by paying down.

There are seasons often in the most dark and turbulent periods of our life, when we are suddenly called from ourselves, by the remembrances of early childhood; something touches the electric chain; and lo! a host of shadowy and sweet recollections steal upon us.

It is not in the order of nature, that a man becomes suddenly virtuous or suddenly vicious; it is an extreme degree, only more than it is to the fall from grace, that should take immediately the place of the opening bad.

English and American Rivers.

In the memoranda of Dr. Breckinridge's travels in Europe, some ten years ago, the following anecdote occurs: A gentleman-like and well-informed Englishman, who was in the stage coach with me, and who found out I was an American, after dilating on the greatness, the beauties, the majesty, in short, of this noblest of British rivers, (the Thames,) concluded thus:

"Sir, it may seem almost incredible to you, but it is nevertheless true, that this prodigious stream is, from its mouth to its source, not much, if at all, short of a hundred and fifty miles long!"

I looked steadfastly in his face—to see if he jesting; but the gravity of deep conviction was upon it. Indeed, John Bull never jests. After composing myself, I slowly responded:

"Perhaps, sir, you have never heard of the Ohio River?"

"I think so: though not sure."

"Certainly of the Mississippi?"

"Oh, yes, yes."

"Well, sir, a man will descend the Ohio, in a steamboat of the largest class, a thousand miles."

"What is sir? how many, sir?"

"A thousand miles; and there he will meet another steamboat of the same class, which

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"Neighbor Dood, thou knowest me not, if thou thinkst I would harm a hair on thy heifer's back. She is in my barn-yard, and not even a blow has been struck her, where there can get her at any time. I know thee shot my filly; but the evil one prompted thee to do it; and I lay no evil in my heart against my neighbors. I come to tell thee where thy heifer is, and now I'll go home."

Lawson rose from his chair, and was about to descend the steps, when he was stopped by Watt, who hastily asked,

"What was your filly worth?"

"One hundred dollars is what I asked for her," replied Lawson.

"Wait a moment," and Dood went into the house, from whence he soon returned holding some gold in his hand. "Here's the price of your filly; and hereafter let there be a pleasantness between us."

Lawson mounted his horse, and rode home with a lighter heart, and from that day to this Dood has been as good a neighbor as one could wish to have; being completely reformed by the RETURNING GOOD.

Elegance in dress is cheap and simple. What it costs a man for tobacco, who uses it, is sufficient, if added to the present cost of his clothing, to dress him with elegance. A few more shillings a yard for cloth, the work of a tasteful tailor, a decent regard to the prevailing mode, and a certain neatness and simplicity, are all! Elegance is never gaudy, never *outre*, never out of fashion, nor in the extreme of fashion. It allows of a few ornaments, no studied display. The difference of a single dollar in an article of dress, may make the whole distinction between elegance and vulgarity.

Horse collars filled with air instead of hay have been invented by T. M. Coleman, of Pennsylvania. They will not chafe the horse like those now in use.

GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1851.

NO. 30.

From the Lancaster Farm Journal.

Line.

The use of lime as a fertilizing substance for land, has been long known, in many parts of the country, and has been brought to great perfection. There is, however, great difficulty in the practical use of this valuable manure, as no universal rule can be adopted for its application. For instance, the quantity must be graduated, according to the character of the soil, and the neglect of this fact alone has produced the greatest difficulty. Deep soil, filled with vegetable matter, will take three times more lime, than should be applied to thin soil, containing a much more limited quantity. Then again, wet land will bear a much greater proportion than dry. The only safe rule to adopt is, for every man to experiment for himself, and after understanding the high nature of lime and the character of his soil, he cannot go astray. It is very common to hear farmers, who have been induced to use lime, say that their land has received no benefit from it. The problem is, easily solved—they did not know how to use it.

I have tried upon my land, for several years, various experiments, and have constantly become wiser in the mode of using it. I have never failed to find that my land was most materially benefited by it, and I feel great confidence in recommending it to others. I shall proceed, very briefly, to give my views of the character and efficacy of lime, as a manure. I will state in the first place, that the use of this manure is so imperfectly understood, as well as the office which it performs, that it is proper to place it in a practical form.

Character.

A man's moral worth is not to be graduated by his negative virtues—the evil he merely refrains from doing—but by the amount of temptation he overcomes. He is not to be judged by defeats alone, but also by his victories. Many a man passes through life without a spot on his character, who, notwithstanding, never struggled so bravely as he who fell and was disgraced. The latter may have called to his aid more principle, resisted more evil before he yielded, than the former, either from circumstances or his physical constitution, was ever called to do.

If I were to put one hundred bushels of lime upon an acre of poor soil, I am certain that it would raise no crop for two or three years, for the simple reason that there would not be sufficient vegetable matter for the lime to act upon, and to use a common expression, it would *burn* the land. Before it could be available, it would be necessary for the lime to become neutralized in the soil, and the additional aid of successive vegetation, such as might grow, to remedy the difficulty. After this process shall have taken place, it will produce in abundance. Twenty or thirty bushels to the acre, for the first dressing, is sufficient. It plainly follows from what has been said, that a different soil, deeply impregnated with vegetable mould, will bear a much larger quantity of lime. For such land, one hundred bushels to the acre is not a large quantity, and for the first dressing would graduate it from twenty to one hundred, according to the nature of the soil.

This at once explains the reason, why light soil, containing but little vegetable matter, requires less lime, than that which is more strongly impregnated. I have tested this in various ways, and on a variety of soils, and every experiment confirms its truth.

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Twenty or thirty bushels to the acre, for the first dressing, is sufficient. It plainly follows from what has been said, that a different soil, deeply impregnated with vegetable mould, will bear a much larger quantity of lime. For such land, one hundred bushels to the acre is not a large quantity, and for the first dressing would graduate it from twenty to one hundred, according to the nature of the soil.

Now as to the mode of its application—Generally, it is put upon a ploughed field in heaps, and spread, and afterwards ploughed under. I regard this as a most pernicious mode of lining. In the first place, the spots where the heaps are, receive too large a quantity, and in the next place, by ploughing it under, the lime gets too deep to act successfully upon the vegetable matter in the soil—consequently its beneficial effect is lost. Lime is heavy, and its tendency is to sink.

The great object is to keep it as near the surface as possible. For several years I have adopted the method of spreading it upon the earth, on their iron bedstead, and stretch and clip according to the simple rule of long measure. A higher and juster standard is needed.

Milk Rooms in Cellars.

Farmers about to build a dwelling, should know, that by carrying up a large fire in the chimney's back from the cellar, and having a window or two opening to the house, out of the cellar, they can have as good a milk room under their houses as could be made over a spring that may be perhaps 200 yards or one-fourth of a mile off, which is so unpleasant to go to in bad weather, especially by the female portion of the family.

The floor should be flagged with stone, as they can be kept sweeter or colder than even cement or brick, which absorb "spilt milk," and thus taint the atmosphere. The walls and ceilings should be plastered, to prevent white-washing and cleansing. Nothing but milk and cream should be kept in the room, as a pure atmosphere for cream to rise in, is absolutely essential for the making of sweet butter.

What is needed to have a cool, sweet cellar, is a current of air, which will be secured by the aforesaid fire and open windows, as a strong current of air is at least ten degrees colder than the same air at rest.

Farmers ought to know that churning can be done with any good churn from ten to fifteen minutes, as well in winter as in summer, by having the temperature of the cream right, say fifty-eight to sixty degrees. The temperature of an ordinary sitting or living room in winter, to be comfortable, is sixty-five to sixty-eight degrees, and a closet opening into such a room would be the best place to keep the pot in winter. In summer the cream can be readily induced to the right temperature, by breaking up clean pieces of ice and putting it into the churn.

A thermometer, which is necessary to regulate these matters, costs but one dollar, and such an investment every farmer ought to make, who has churning to do, and thus save labor and time, which is money—and make this much dreaded part of the farmer's wife and daughters' much pleasanter and easier—and for this I know they will thank your modest correspondent if they knew him.—*Lewis County Republic.*

Extraordinary things: a hog, for you first kill him and then cure him; a cord of wood, for you first cut it down and then eat it up; a pumpkin, for when you throw it up it will come down—a squash: settling accounts, for you pay up by paying down.

There are seasons often in the most dark and turbulent periods of our life, when we are suddenly called from ourselves, by the remembrances of early childhood; something touches the electric chain; and lo! a host of shadowy and sweet recollections steal upon us.

It is not in the order of nature, that a man becomes suddenly virtuous or suddenly vicious; it is an extreme degree, only more than it is to be found in the fall of man.

It is not in the order of nature, that a man becomes suddenly virtuous or suddenly vicious; it is an extreme degree, only more than it is to be found in the fall of man.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber, Assignee of ABRAHAM KING, Esq., will expose to Public Sale, at the residence of said King, in Hunterstown, Adams County.—
On Friday the 30th of May, inst., at ten o'clock, A.M., the following property, viz.:
Horses, Cows, Hogs, Two Wagons, one of which is broad-tread, Ploughs, Harrows, Horse-Gears, and other Farming Utensils; also a large lot of Manure; Grain in the ground; 2 scaps of Bees, with Patent Hives; a Carriage; together with a variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture; also, the Stock of

STORE GOODS.

on hand. The Goods will be disposed of wholesale previously to that day, if desired; if not, they will be sold on that day either wholesale or retail; also, about

EIGHTY ACRES OF LAND, which will be sold in LOTS of from one to ten Acres; also,

A House and Lot, in Hunterstown, the present residence of Mr. King. Attendance will be given, and the terms of sale made known by

JOHN MULHENY, Assignee. May 19.

FIRE INSURANCE.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Directors and Managers of the "ADAMS COUNTY INSURANCE COMPANY" will be held at the office of the Secretary, in Gettysburg, on Tuesday the 27th inst., at 1 o'clock, P.M., to make arrangements for the issuing of Policies of Insurance.

It is desired that those persons who have charge of the applications for insurance, return them to the Secretary on or before that day.

SAMUEL MILLER, Pres't. May 19.

PROTHONOTARY.

To the Independent Voters of Adams County:—
FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS.—Thankful for the liberal support you extended to me on a former occasion, I again offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of PROTHONOTARY, (subject to the decision of the Whig Nominating Convention.) Should I be successful, I promise to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially, and will be grateful for your kindness.

W. W. PAXTON, Gettysburg, Dec. 30.

Register and Recorder.

FELLOW-CITIZENS.—Thankful for the very liberal support you extended to me on a former occasion, I again offer myself to your consideration as an independent candidate for the Office of Register and Recorder. Should I be successful, I promise to discharge the duties of the Office faithfully and impartially, and in so doing will be grateful for your kindness.

W. M. F. WALTER. Butler township, Jan. 27.

REGISTER & RECORDER.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS.—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the Office of REGISTER, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention.) If nominated and elected, I promise to discharge the duties of the Office promptly and impartially, and will be grateful for your support.

DANIEL PLANK. Menallen township, Jan. 27.

Register and Recorder.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS.—Thankful for the liberal support you extended to me on a former occasion, I again offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the Office of REGISTER and RECORDER, subject to the decision of the Whig Nominating Convention. Should I be successful, I promise to discharge the duties of the Office faithfully and impartially, and will be grateful for your kindness.

JAMES MULHENY. Mountjoy township, Jan. 27.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons hereinbefore mentioned, will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams County, for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday the 27th day of May next, viz.:

224. The first and final account of Jacob Wissler, Administrator of the estate of Christian Stover, deceased.

225. The second and final account of George Kersher, Administrator of the estate of Abraham Kuntz, deceased.

226. The first and final account of Reuben Harman, Administrator of the estate of Jeremiah Harman, deceased.

227. The first account of Josiah Baumgartner, Administrator of the estate of Peter Grab, deceased.

228. The first and final account of Robert E. den, Executor of the last will and testament of Charles Delap, deceased.

229. The first account of Jacob Wolf, Administrator of the estate of John Wolf, deceased.

230. The first and final account of Samuel Hohl, Administrator of the estate of Juliana Sowers, deceased.

231. The first and final account of Dr. Joseph A. Shorb, acting Executor of Dr. Ephraim Davis, deceased.

232. The first and final account of John Troup, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Troup, deceased.

233. The first and final account of George Will and Mary Keller, Executors of the last will and testament of Abraham Keller, deceased.

234. The first and final account of John E. Spangler, Administrator of the estate of Sarah Casali, deceased.

235. The first account of Frederick Colehouse, Administrator of the estate of John Beck, deceased.

236. The second account of John Louch and Daniel Grosskopf, Executors of the last will and testament of John Getz, deceased.

237. The first account of Jacob Mark, Guardian of Adeline Bingham.

238. The first and final account of Daniel Wolf, Administrator of the estate of Barbara Wolf, deceased.

239. The account of John Eiker, Trustee for sale of certain Real Estate of James Rhea, deceased.

240. The further and final account of Mary C. Yenowine, Administratrix of George Yenowine, deceased—settled by Samuel Hoffman, Administrator of Mary C. Yenowine, deceased.

241. The first account of Moses Sennit and Daniel Geiselman, Executors of the last will and testament of Abraham Reiff, deceased.

242. The second account of James J. Wills, Administrator of the estate of Paul Sowers, deceased.

243. The first and final account of William H. Wright, Administrator of the estate of Wm. Thomas, deceased.

244. The first and final account of Samuel J. Shorb, Executor of the last will and testament of Jacob Kahn, deceased.

245. The account of Benjamin Landis, Executor of the last will and testament of Isaac Stoeckler, deceased.

246. The account of Thomas M' Cleary, one of the Administrators of the estate of Wm. Sader, deceased—settled by Wm. R. Sader, Administrator of Thomas M' Cleary, deceased.

247. The second and final account of Maxwell Shields and Samuel Knox, Trustees for the sale of real estate of Samuel Knox, deceased.

248. The first and final account of Wm. W. Paxton, Executor of the last will and testament of Barbara Wehrer, deceased.

249. The first and final account of Benjamin Deardorff, Executor of the last will and testament of Henry Hershey, deceased.

250. The second account of Jacob Wehrer, Administrator of the estate of George Kallreider, deceased.

WM. W. HAMERSLY, Register. Register's Office, Gettysburg, April 26, 1851.

RICH COPPER MINE.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL.—
THESE directions of obtaining a rich vein of copper, will do well to call at FAHNESTOCK'S STORE, and purchase some of their dry GROCERIES, &c., just received direct from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. This is their third arrival for the Spring, and are determined to sell a little lower than can be purchased elsewhere.

May 12.

NOTICE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Take notice that I have this day obtained re-possession of a certain FARM, lying and situated in the township of Freedom, Adams County, and State of Pennsylvania, which said Farm was sold by me to John Hoffman, and entered into article, bearing date of Oct. 13th, 1847, and now in the hands of the heirs of William Thompson, deceased. Therefore, take notice that all these parts hereafter relate to said Farm, belong exclusively to me. JACOB ZUMBRUN. April 26. (May 5.)

EXTRACT OF COFFEE.

A NEW ARTICLE.—
THIS Extract is composed of the best and healthiest herbs, and affords the following advantages, etc., its great ease, one pound being equal to two pounds of strong coffee; 2d, the real aromatic taste afforded, when mixed with strong coffee; 3d, it gives a very fine color, and makes the coffee, without any ingredient, perfectly white; 4th, coffee, mixed with this ingredient, is more wholesome than without it.

The above article can be had at the store of WM. W. HAMERSLY, North west Corner of the Market, Gettysburg. Price 12½ cents. Dec. 25.

SHERIFFALTY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS.—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, (subject to the decision of the Whig Nominating Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support.

Should I be so fortunate, as to be nominated and elected, I promise to discharge the duties of the office with honor and with respect to all parties.

JONAS ROTH. Boiler township, May 1.

SHERIFFALTY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS of Adams County:

I beg leave to offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF at the coming election, and respectfully solicit your support. Should I be so fortunate, as to be nominated and elected, I promise to discharge the duties of the office with honor and with respect to all parties.

JOHN SCOTT. Gettysburg, Jan. 20.

SHERIFFALTY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS of Adams County:

I offer myself to you as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, (subject to the decision of the Whig Nominating Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support. Should I be so fortunate, as to be nominated and elected, I promise to discharge the duties of the office with impartiality and fidelity.

AARON COX. May 12.

SHERIFFALTY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS.—I offer myself to

your consideration as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, (subject to the decision of the Whig Nominating Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support. Should I be so fortunate, as to be nominated and elected, I promise to discharge the duties of the office with impartiality and fidelity.

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